The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1860

PRICE ONE PEN

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

By special desire, and under the patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Last Four Nights of the Engagement of Madame CELESTE.

And the principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, London.

On THIS (FRIDAY), JUNE 15, 1860.

The Performances will commence with Last Time, as (originally acted at the Theatre Royal, Lyceum,) a New Historical Drama, consisting of a Prologue and Two Acts, depicting with fearful accuracy many incidents of the reign of terror, in the first great French Revolution, adapted by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled

TALE OF TWO CITIES.

(From the Story by Charles Dickens, Esq.)

Celeste Dubois, ... Madame Celeste

To conclude with, for the Last Time, an entirely New and Original Extravaganza founded on a Popular German Fairy Tale, by the Brothers Grimm, and entitled

KING THRUSHBEARD; OR, THE LITTLE PET AND THE GREAT PASSION.

The whole produced under the direction of MADAME CELESTE.

King Paterfamilias, ...		Mr. John Rouse
King Throshbeard, ...		Miss Kate Saville
Princess Imperious, ...		Miss Hudspeth

Box Office open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where places may be secured. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s. Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 9d.; Upper Gallery, 6d. Second Price—Dress Circle, 2s.; Second Circle, 1s. 6d. No Second Price to Pit or Gallories. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No money returned. Pass-out Checks not transferable. Children in the arms not admitted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Continued Success of Miss LOUISE KEELEY.

Every Evening Monsrs. Bruce Norton and W. Elterton.

ON THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JUNE 15,

The Performances will commence with the Celebrated Drama, entitled

WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

Andrew		Mr. B. Norton
Adela		Miss F. Bland

After which the Once Exceedingly Popular Historico, Zoological Burlesque, by the late Albert Smith, Esq., entitled

VALENTINE AND ORSON; OR, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

King Pippin		Mr. Bruce Norton
Valentine		Miss Louise Keeley
Orson		Mr. W. Elterton

To be followed by (second time) a New and Original Farce, entitled

A RACE FOR A WIDOW.

Mr. Cornelius Popjoy		Mr. W. Elterton
Mr. Capsicum Pepperpod		Mr. B. Norton

To conclude with the Semi-Comic Drama, entitled

PUSS.

Adelaide		Miss L. Keeley

Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

GRAND DAY FETE

On MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 18th,

Consisting of Pony Races over hurdles, and Flat Racing, for various handsome prizes.

A Four Mile Walking Match for pedestrians, in which the celebrated pedestrian, Mr. J. Levett, and others, will contend.

Final heat for the great 120 yards Handicap for £15. Also, a Balloon Race and Sack Race, with other amusements.

Grounds open at 1 o'clock, and racing commences at 2 o'clock.

Admission, Promenade, 1s.; Back Grounds, 6d; Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates half price.

Gardens open this and every evening, with varied entertainments; concluding with a display of

FIREWORKS!

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS

AND PRIVATE CLASS ROOMS,

No. 40, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

Mr. GASKIN'S Select Singing Classes (Ladies') Advanced. THIS DAY, at Two o'clock, when Selections from the Operas of "Lurline" and "Dinorah" will be practised.

A general Rehearsal (strictly private) of Sacred and Secular Music will take place on THIS EVENING, commencing at Eight o'clock, when selections from the works of Meyerbeer, Wallace, Handel, Mozart, and Beethoven will be practised.

*** Mr. GASKIN is now forming a Select Elementary Class for Ladies, to meet once a week in the Assembly Rooms, KINGSTOWN, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. Intending Members will please forward their cards.

☞ Mr GASKIN'S New Song, "Go Forward and Hope, You'll be sure to Succeed," is now Published, and may be had of all Musicsellers.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

INCORPORATED 1701.

A SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in ST. MARY'S CHURCH, by the Rev. Joseph Henry Hodges, B.A., formerly a Missionary in Jamaica, on Sunday, the 17th of June; and a collection made in aid of the funds of the above important society.

The total number of missionaries maintained in whole or in part by the society is 478. The number of divinity students, catechists, schoolmasters, and others maintained by the society, is above 700.

Contributions from such as cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preacher, Rev. E. S. Ainsworth, Rector; or, by the Rev. H. V. White, Sub-Treasurer to the society, at the Office 27, Dawson-street, Dublin.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

Admission, One Shilling.

Family Tickets for Four Persons .. .. 2s. 6d.

Season Tickets, ... 10s. 6d.

(By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A.,

Secretary.

THE VISITER'S HOME, DUBLIN

Nos. 10 and 11, YORK-STREET,

(Off Stephen's-green.)

A Commercial and Family Private Hotel, and first-class Boarding Establishment.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1835.

RECENTLY ENLARGED.

The quiet of home, cleanliness, and regularity, combined with quality and economy, are the characteristics of its management. There are separate sitting rooms, with a plain, also a moderate tariff.

☞ Observe the Number—Visiter, No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows. MARK BALLARD, Proprietor.

N.B.—A *Table d'Hote* at 2 and a quarter past 5 o'clock.

IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS

The PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE for carrying out arrangements for the regulation of Rifle Volunteers in Ireland, on the same footing as the existing corps in the other portions of the United Kingdom, will meet at the NORTHUMBERLAND HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, 1860, at Seven o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of fixing Meeting Places, and appointing a Working Committee for the selection of Members, receipt of Subscriptions, and transaction of business. The co-operation of such gentlemen as can bring influence to bear on the movement is seriously requested, and their attendance on this occasion is likewise solicited.

Orders for admission can be obtained on application, with name and address, at Mr. J. M'Donnell's Stationery Establishment, 8, Eden-quay; and, as only a limited number of orders will be issued, early application is requested.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The 42nd Geo. III., cap. 54, is the statute regulating the Volunteer Corps in Ireland, being "An Act for encouraging and disciplining such corps of men as shall voluntarily enrol themselves under officers, commissioned by her Majesty, for the defence of the kingdom."

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,

(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-first year' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peer-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.

Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE CITY.—The Special Water Committee, in compliance with the instructions given to them by the Municipal Council, by the resolution of the 28th day of May last, viz.,

"That the special Water Works Committee of twenty-six—viz., The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor (Aldermen Reynolds, Carroll, Fitzsimon, Kennedy, J.P., Rae, D.L., J.P., D'Arcy, D.L., J.P., Carson, Campbell, J.P., Gouldsbury—Chambers, Keith, Watson, J.P., Casson, J.P., Wharton, O'Brien, Robert; Meehan, Dunne, J.P., Fitzsimon, Jameson, Scally, O'Brien, Sir T., Bart., J.P., Kelly, Richard, J.P.; Gray, J.P.; Josephs; Alderman Hudson, Councillors—Durdin, Codd, J.P.; Redmond, Martin (Trinity Ward), do continue their sittings with a view to the promotion of a Bill in the next Session of Parliament for the supply of the City and the Suburban Districts with Water, and that the Committee do carefully consider all communications that may be made to them on the subject, and report an same to this Council."

Respectfully invite all persons having any plans of suggestions for the better supply of Water to the city of Dublin and its vicinity to communicate their views to the Committee, in order that before reporting to the Council they may have full opportunity of carefully considering every project which may be suggested, and that each may be fully placed before the Council for their consideration.

The Committee will meet Weekly until further notice, to receive and consider all plans, suggestions, and communications which may be forwarded to them. (By order),

ALEXANDER FARQUHAR.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1860.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE ORPHAN REFUGE; OR PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, for the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.

Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, numerous very distressing cases of Orphans presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there is not one other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a refuge, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestants of Ireland if they did not at once stretch out a hand to some, some at least, of these poor little ones from the peculiar position in which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and for an indemnity in this expenditure of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting seven of the most urgent of these applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.

Sums already received:—

Wm. B. Johnson		£1 0 0
Alexander Kerr, ...		1 0 0
Jas. Vincent, Esq., ...		1 0 0
Wm. Wear, ...		1 0 0
Jas. D., Waterford, per do.		1 0 0

Office 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

4th June, 1860.

BENJAMIN GIBSON, Ch. | Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Ch. | Secs.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Surgeon, Rochester-place, Brussels, Belgium," a Receipt to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noises in the Head, however long or incurable, in a few days, without pain or inconvenience, by a gentleman who had been deaf for many years, and was cured by a German Professor. Testimonials of the cure of persons who have been deaf from 20 to 30 years.

Public Notices.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

OPEN UNION PRAYER MEETINGS will be held (God willing) on SATURDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock. You are invited to come.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

108, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, and President of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city, will (D.V.) attend a Meeting at the ROTUNDO (entrance under the clock), on Monday Evening next, the 18th instant, at Eight o'clock, when he will give information as to the work of God in connexion with the Association in America.

Exceedingly fervent prayer is earnestly requested to attend.

Dublin, 14th June, 1860. W. J. Gibson, Secretary.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Committee regret to announce that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather retarding the flowering of the specimens intended for Exhibition, they are reluctantly compelled to Postpone the Horticultural Show from the 20th instant to WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant Secretary.

THE BIRD'S NEST AT KINGSTOWN.

The Friends of this Institution are kindly reminded that it is anticipated holding

A BAZAAR,

AT SALT HILL GARDENS, KINGSTOWN,

On THIS DAY,

To defray the expenses of the Institution.

Contributions of money, work, toys, flowers, &c., will be gratefully received by the following Ladies:—

Mrs. Steward, Gortistragh, Monkstown.		
Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace.		
Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown.		
Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North.		
Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.		
Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North.		
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.		
Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place, Monkstown.		
Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.		

MEMORIAL FUND FOR MRS. WHATELY AND MRS. GEORGE WALL.

The Committee beg to acknowledge the following contributions:—

	£	s.	d.
T M Gresham, Esq.,	20	0	0
The Countess of Rosse,	5	0	0
The Hon Mrs Ward,	1	0	0
The Hon. Somerset Maxwell,	3	0	0
Wm Brooks, Esq., M. C	3	0	0
Mrs R L Guinness,	5	0	0
Mrs George Tombe,	2	0	0
Mrs Crampton,	0	0	0
Miss and Miss L Hopenstial,	2	0	0
Rev James and Mrs. Ford	2	0	0
Wm Crawford, Esq,	10	0	0
Mrs Flood,	1	0	0
Miss Arbuthnot,	5	0	0
J Beckett, Esq,	2	0	0
A Friend,	2	0	0
Rev J F Close,	1	0	0
Colonel and Mrs Senior,	1	0	0
Miss S Austin,	1	0	0
Wm Green, Esq,	1	0	0
Mr and Mrs H Warren,	2	0	0
The Misses Warren,	2	0	0
The Hon. Mrs. Maxwell,	0	10	0
Rev J Ba Hurd,	0	10	0
Mrs Grant,	1	0	0

TO BUILDERS.

SHOP FRONT, consisting of Window Sash, about 60 feet by 7 feet, glazed, each pane 18 by 27 inches, with Shutters, Moulding, and Surround, &c., for SALE, at Tenant in Chancery's, 43, North King-street. Apply from 5 to 8 o'clock Evening, or before 9 o'clock Morning.

1,065 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO, discharging opposite our Chemical Works, Bogsorne Quay (direct from Gibbs' & Co.), which we will sell from ship's side, on moderate terms.

F.S.—Bone, Superphosphate, Oil of Vitriol, Salt, &c., &c.

PAUL AND VINCENT,

Blackhall-place, Dublin.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL

PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The EARL OF RODEN.

The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, and the outlay indispensable for their support render a special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.

Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.

There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to eleven o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,522 patients have been prescribed for.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.

N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

THE ERRIS DISTRESS FUND.

The Belmullet Relief Committee met to-day (June 7)—the Rev. Mr. Jackson in the chair—when the following additional donations were handed in:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Peter S. Bidwell, and the Catholic Club, Liverpool, per Rev. Mr. Malone	70	0	0
A Friend, per do.	0	10	0
Rev. Thomas Pettit, per do., second donation	0	15	0
Patrick Cogan, Esq., Ballyraggat, per do. ..	1	0	0
Mr. P. S. Stack, Kingstown, per do.	0	10	0
The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in addition to £10, already acknowledged, per do.	5	0	0
The *Evening News*, per do.	2	0	0
The *Evening News*, per do.	3	1	6
Mr. J. D., Waterford, per do.	1	0	0
Mr. Thomas Thomas, Glasgow, per do. ..	1	0	0
For the Poor, third donation, per do. ..	1	0	0
Messrs. M'Swiney and Delany, per Rev. Dr. Spratt	10	0	0
Mr. William A. B., per Rev. Doctor Spratt ..	1	0	0
Rev. Doctor Costello, P.P. Crossmolina ..	1	0	0
Mr. John Noone, Boyle	1	0	0
Mrs. Byrne, Boyle	1	0	0
Most Rev. Doctor Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, per Right Rev. Dr. Feeny	5	0	0
Mrs. Corbally, Liverpool, per do.	5	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Dooly, Castlerock	1	0	0
William Livingston, Esq., We-to-port, per Mr. Reilly	10	0	0
Doctor Gray, *Freeman's Journal*, per Rev. Mr. Munnelly	13	18	6
Anonymous, Waterford, per do.	0	4	0
Mr. John Hagarty, Sligo, per Rev. Mr. Jackson	0	5	0
A Friend, Ardglass, per do.	1	0	0
Miss Hall, Clifton, Bristol, per do.	2	0	0
A. B. (Ryde), per do.	5	0	0
Rev. William Marsha., second donation, per do.	0	10	0
The Marquis of Sligo, per do.	10	0	0
Hon. Mrs. Sentinell Yelverton, second donation, per do.	5	0	0
John Swanzy, Esq., per do.	1	0	0
Francis Davis, Esq., Enniscorthy, in addition to £5, already acknowledged, per Mr. Burns ..	2	0	0
Miss Underwood, per do.	0	5	0
A Servant, per do.	0	1	6
A. F. Lane, Esq., Enniscorthy, collected	4	0	0
A Lady, per the Rev. Doctor Spratt ..	1	0	0
Mrs. Gamble, Washtwock, per Lieut. D. O'Donnell	1	10	0
Lord John Brown, M.P., per Mr. J. Carey ..	5	0	0
Mr. O'Farrell, Dublin, per do.	0	10	0
Lord Ashtown, per do.	1	0	0

It was proposed by Samuel Burns, Esq., and seconded by Lieutenant D. O'Donnell—"That the thanks of the committee be conveyed to the Liverpool Catholic Club, for their munificent donation of £70." Passed unanimously.

MICHAEL MUNNELLY, C.C., } Secretaries.
JOHN CAREY, }

ANALYSIS OF

ALTHORP'S AMERICAN CATTLE AND HORSE FEED.

"I have analysed a specimen of this food, submitted to me for analysis, and the following are the results at which I have arrived:—

100 Parts contain,	
Water	14.40
Protein (or Flesh-forming Substances)..	15.72
Sugar, Starch, and Mucilaginous Matters	24.18
Oil	3.68
Woody Fibre	5.90
Mineral (Salt)	4.14
	100

"The proximate composition of this food is peculiar. As it is composed in small parts of carminative and favouring ingredients, it appears to be very palatable, and I have no doubt it will be readily eaten by cattle, and, if sold at a fair price, I have no doubt that the sale will be very large.

"CHARLES A. CAMERON,
Professor of Chemistry, M.D., &c., &c."

This food is recommended by Professor Cameron as being the best purest, and cheapest yet offered for sale.

Wholesale agent for Ireland,

J. T. JONES,

12, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visiters to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.

The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.

P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The Hotel Car waits the Trains

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,

27, CHARLEMONT-STREET.

President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.

Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Kantaillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1836 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

The Committee feel confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanity can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are with brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quesne, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 27, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

Collector—Mr. Wm. Burnowes, 6, Lennox-place, Portobello.

Sermons.

THE REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS

Will preach (D.V.) in the

METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET,

This Evening, at Eight o'clock.

Houses and Lands.

KINGSTOWN—WANTED, a Small House, unfurnished (detached preferred), from ten to fifteen minutes' walk of the Club House.—Direct particulars to KEAN & Co., Upholsterers and Auctioneers, 47 and 48, Stafford-street.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, DALKEY, KILLINEY, SANDYCOVE, &c.—The Subscriber respectfully begs to intimate that he is prepared to Let for the season, or yearly, a number of elegantly-furnished and most desirable villas, detached Residences (detached or otherwise), in the above localities; also, several Villa Residences to be sold. For further particulars, and orders to view, apply to ALEXANDER DOWNES, Agent to the Scottish Provincial Fire and Life Assurance Company, Post Office, Monkstown.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD

At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.

Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen can find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The apartments are elegantly furnished; is close to Booter's Lighthouse, and within a short walk of the Railway Station; it is one of the finest situations in the vicinity of the harbour. Unexceptionable references of the new [illegible] at the house, 19, Windsor-

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1826.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

RALPH S. CURACH, Esq., J.P., Robinson, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.

Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dunboinn Castle, county Cork, and No. 2, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., Fellow, Clare-hall, Cambridge, and No. 4, Herbert-street.

JUDICIAL.

J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000l. issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,584l. 5s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Inducements to Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,

the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.

With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.

The Assets exceed £200,000.

The Uncalled Capital exceeds £130,000.

PRESIDENT:

The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman,

H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly payments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF H.M.'S TREASURY, in a communication dated the 9th of April, 1860, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE IN LIEU OF OTHER SECURITY FOR OFFICIALS OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, AND OTHER PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The Directors will extend to Public Officials the reductions the Society's experience has recently enabled them to make in the Rates of Premium for Guarantee.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS are given by the COMBINATION OF LIFE ASSURANCE WITH GUARANTEE, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 50 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are required in amount to be equal, and to give Guarantee Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.

Annuities are granted on the following liberal scale:—

Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.	Age 70.
£6 13s 1d	£7 17s 8d	£10 3s 4d	£14 16s 2d

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 24, Dame-street, Dublin.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

With which are united the

"ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES— { 64A, Cornhill, London, W.C.; 90, High-street, Oxford; and 109, Grafton-street, Dublin.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, AND NOW IN FORCE, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary.

LAKE LODGE, Leamington.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.

2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE ..... 64, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH.

LONDON OFFICE ..... 4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS.

ACCUMULATED FUND, ... £1,091,451 0 0

ANNUAL REVENUE, ... £179,082 11 11

LIFE ASSURANCE.

1860.

POLICIES EFFECTED WITH THIS COMPANY DURING THE PRESENT YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO SIX YEARS' BONUS AT NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.

During the year 1859, 609 POLICIES were issued, Assuring the Sum of £[illegible], yielding a small Bar Turning Policies are by arrangement declared free from all restrictions, thereby rendering them indisputable.

NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG POLICY HOLDERS INSTEAD OF THE FAMILIAR FIFTY-FIVE SCALE.

At the last investigation, 31st December, 1858, the ascertained Profit on the business during the preceding seven years amounted to £[illegible].

The attention of the public is especially called to the Double Insurance System—Half Premium System—and Assurance and Annuity Business, recently adopted by this Society. For full particulars, reference is made to the Prospectus of the Company.

Policies not affected by parties becoming Members of Volunteer Corps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company Insure against Fire every description of Property, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Rents of Buildings also Insured.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Head Office, No. 64, Princes-street, Edinburgh, or any of the Agents in the Country.

DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.

Edinburgh, March, 1860.

DUBLIN BRANCH,

67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.

DAVID MAHON, Solicitor, 34 a, College-green.

LOCAL AGENTS.

HENRY DOWNS, 8, College-green.

DAVID ROGERSON, 25, Usher's-quay.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE, 43, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.

C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.

JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

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JOHN FULLER, Esq., Sonning-on-Thames, CHAIRMAN.

Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

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T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 6, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

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Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN.

P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., E.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON.

EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 15, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents; or at the AGENTS FOR IRELAND, Dublin.

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;

WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchange, Dublin

WILLIAM FASTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First.

CHIEF OFFICE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON;

BRANCH, 29, PALL MALL.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.

Life Assurances are granted with or without participation in profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of premium.

The Revenue exceeds Half a Million Sterling, and 85 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or 43 per cent. upon the Premiums paid. It is believed that no other old-established company, affording to the Irish public the accommodation of local agencies, has maintained during the same period a rate of Bonus equal to this.

Divisions of Profit will take place EVERY FIVE YEARS.

The expenses of management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a *larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office*. The charge upon each Policy is thereby reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be sustained at future divisions.

This Corporation affords to the assured a liberal participation in profits, with exemption from the liabilities of Partnership; a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock; the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an office whose resources have been t

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on Friday Evening, June 15, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"Is private confession to a man taught in Dr. Cullen's Bible?"

Chairman—Mr. G. M'Guigan.

In what character do the priests of Rome sit in the confessional? What power have they there? What knowledge have they there?

Do they rule the conscience and regulate the souls of men, women, and children?

Is not this to usurp the prerogative and power of Almighty God? What said the Rev. W. H Anderdon, in his panegyric of St. Nepomucene last May?

"Then, if never before, a minister of the sacrament of penance was commanded by the temporal power to reveal as man what he knew only as the agent and representative of his God."—Seal of the Confessional, p. 6.

Is it not safer and wiser to trust only in the Lord Jesus Christ, the great High Priest, and the only advocate and refuge of sinners?

Roman Catholics are affectionately invited to attend.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.

75, GRAFTON STREET.

N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Prince's-lane, Aston's-quay.
and Servant's Children's Bedsteads in great variety.

SUPERCARBONATED SODA WATER
Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

COALS.—KINGSTOWN.
Office, 4, Brenborough Buildings; Yard and Stores, Sussex-place.
TALBOT COALL respectfully informs his numerous Customers and the Inhabitants of Kingstown, Monkstown, Blackrock, and Dalkey, that he is at present discharging the following Vessels with superior first-class Coals:—
The Brothers, Johnston, Master.
Joana, with [illegible] best Newcastle Coal.
Severn, do. do. Orrell Coal.
Ocean, do. do. Orrell Coal.
For which he respectfully solicits orders.
In Yard a large supply of the Cannel Coal and Coke.
TALBOT COALL,
House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Undertaker, Kingstown.
Safely Covered Furniture Vans, Spring Floats, &c., for hire.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

PLATE GLASS
PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions, silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes and Shop Fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

A CARD.
J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
[illegible]-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise consistant with strict integrity and honest fair dealings with the Public.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

WHILE MY READY-MADE DEPARTMENT IS fully supplied with GARMENTS of a superfine quality, I have also a large variety of excellent styles, at prices to suit the requirements of a very numerous class, who wish to economise, and get a neat, well-made article for little money.
MY SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS,
All Wool, at 16s. will be found excellent value, while for Tourists, for the Sea side, or for Railway Travelling,
MY 50s. TWEED LOUNGE SUIT
Will be found both useful and economical.
RICHARD ALLEN,
8, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

London quotations continued without variation to-day, the prospect of a loan to carry into effect the recommendations of the National Defences Commission repressing any tendency to an improvement. In this market prices were also unaltered and business inactive, New Threes being marked at yesterday's rate, with an addition of one-sixteenth for discount delivery.

Hibernian Banks were first quoted without the recent dividend of 15s., the price being equivalent to an advance of one quarter. National and Royals gave way to the extent of one quarter.

Steam Shares were entirely neglected to-day, but the group of City of Dublin Shares appeared very firm. Atlantics were still weak. Dublin and Liverpool Steam Building Shares were on sale.

In Mining Securities dealings were confined to Connorrees, which made a trifling advance. The other mines appeared to be unchanged in value.

In Miscellaneous Shares, Alliance Gas and Patriotic Assurance realised last prices, and Grand Canal Stock was offering at 40.

The Railway Market was still flat. Belfast and Northern Counties Halves were done at 23, the original Shares being offered at the proportionate rate. Belfast and County Downs were on sale. Dublin and Belfasts and Droghedas remain as last reported. Wicklows were in request for account at last quotation, an advance of one-eighth being demanded. Southern Stock was steady at the previous price 112¼, and closed in demand at 113 for the discount delivery on 30th instant. A depression of one quarter took place in Irish South Easterns. Midlands were dealt in at last price, the half shares having fallen three-eighths on last quotation. In Preference Securities there was no price, and the nominal quotations showed no alteration of consequence.

Dublin and Drogheda 4 per cent. Preference Shares (figured No. 2 on the official list) were on sale. Great Southern Preference was in demand, as were also the Waterford and Limerick 6 per cents.

The Traffic Table of the Weekly Official List shows at a glance the steady development of Irish Railway enterprise, there being but three instances in which a decrease of traffic is marked against any line, and in these instances the falling off is trifling in extent.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 14.

	shut
OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	[illegible]
Account, ..	[illegible]
New Threes, ..	[illegible]
NOON PRICES.	shut
Consols Money, ..	[illegible]
Account, ..	[illegible]
New Threes, ..	[illegible]
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	[illegible]
Account, ..	[illegible]
New Threes, ..	[illegible]
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	[illegible]
Account, ..	[illegible]
New Threes, ..	[illegible]
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	[illegible]
Account, ..	[illegible]
New Threes, ..	[illegible]

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 2 3 premium; Great Northern, 114¼; Grand Trunk, 21¾ 1 ¼; London and North Western, 101¾; London and South Western, 93¾ 2 ¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41; South Eastern, [illegible]; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95 5 ¼. Consols have been steady all morning at 93¾ ¼. Scarcely anything doing. Shares also very inactive, and prices without least change worthy of notice. Contangos easy, and the account very small. Canadian steady, and perhaps a shade easier in tone. French firm, but steady. Lombards have advanced 1-16 to 3-16.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 14.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols ..	shut
Ditto for Account, 8th June	—
Ditto for New Account, 9th July	[illegible]
New 3 per Cent. Stock	[illegible]
Ditto for Account, 8th June	
Ditto for new account, 9th July	
BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	[illegible] x d
National	[illegible]
Provincial Bank	[illegible]
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited	24s 9d
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Northern Counties	23 x d
Great Southern and Western Stock	113
Irish South Eastern	6¾
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers Gas	[illegible]
Patriotic Insurance	[illegible]

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols		[illegible]			93⅞ ¼	93⅞ ¼
Ditto for Account	[illegible]					
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	93⅞ ¼	93⅞	93 ¼	93⅞ 93⅞ ¼	93⅞ ¼	93⅞ ¼
Ditto for Account						
Bank Stock						

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The English funds opened with a rather better appearance this morning, and closed at an improvement of ⅛ per cent., which, however, is rather a feeble response to the buoyant movement on the Paris bourse. The political signs with regard to Sicily and Germany, coupled with the manifesto of Prince Gortschakoff on the Turkish question, are considered to strengthen the belief that no new European war was desired by France in 1860, but far from having any effect in causing the failure to be regarded with increased confidence. In the discount market to-day the demand has been less active. The Bank bought about £5,000 in gold to-day.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

Funds, though inactive, are firmer to-day. An advance of ⅛ per cent. took place, and the market closed with steady appearance. Other departments of the Stock Exchange were better. British Railway Stocks have improved [illegible]. There was a good demand for money to-day at 4 per cent. on bank-bills, but applications [illegible]

FUNDS AND SHARES—JUNE 14.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junctions, 6¾ ¼; Caledonians, 91¼ ¾; Bank Stock, 228-30; Eastern Counties, 54¼ ¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77 8; Great Northern, 114-15; Great Western, 68¾ 9¼; Grand Trunk, 71¼; Great Northern A, 113¼ 14¼; Great Western of Canada, 11¾ 12; Great Southern and Western, 113 15; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104¾ ¼; London and North Western, 101¾ ¼; Leeds Northern, 61¾; Midland, 116¾ 17; London and South Western, 93¾ ¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¾ 2; North British, 61¼ ¾; South Eastern, 85¼ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95¾ 6¼; York and North Midland, 80¾ 1¼. Consols steady at 93¾; tender buyers. Shares inactive and rather weak in tone at the above rates. Canadian very flat. French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY.—The financial questions involved in the recommendations of the Commission on National Defences have checked the tendency to improvement on Stock Exchange. Consols have declined ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Market for British Railway Stocks likewise rather flatter. Owing to the public rejoicings at Paris the Bourse is closed to-day.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—JUNE 13.

The arrivals of English wheat and foreign grain this week are large, of English barley and oats small.

The attendance at this morning's market included several distant country buyers. The English wheat left over from Monday being held above the ideas of the millers, remained unsold towards the close. Foreign was held for an advance, which was not generally obtained, and consequently the sales from the stands were limited, at the extreme rates of Monday.

In f. o. b. and floating cargoes, transactions to a fair extent took place, at full prices. Oats are a slow sale; other kinds of Spring corn firm at Monday's prices.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	2,419	80	—	—	—	540 sks.
Irish	—	—	820	—	—	—
Foreign	12,450	7,500	27,080	—	—	4,900 sks. 1,700 brls.

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 14.—Prime breeds sold freely, other breeds slowly at the morning's rates; sheep, lambs, and pigs were steady in price; calves advanced 2d to 4d per eight pounds; beef, 4s 4d to 5s 10d; mutton, 4s 4d to 5s 6d; lambs, 5s 4d to 7s; veal, 4s 6d to 5s 8d; pork, 4s to 5s per eight pounds, &c. Beasts, 709; foreign, 252; cows, 156; sheep and lambs, 5,960; foreign, 1,400; calves, 420; foreign, 88; pigs, 220.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, JUNE 14.—Our market this morning was tolerably well attended, and opened very quietly, but towards the close a little more disposition was manifested for business. In English wheat there was not much doing, but we raise quotations 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Foreign must also be quoted 3d. per 70lbs. dearer. Flour was in limited request at an improvement of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per sack. All other articles without material change in value.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 14.—Sugar market steady. 35 hhds. Porto Rico brought in 41s. to 41s. 6d; 364 boxes Havana, chiefly washed, sold at 48s. 6d. to 51s. 1,358 bags Pernambuco sold at 41s. for low white. 4,462 bags Penang, mostly sold, brown at 33s., yellow at 36s. 6d. to 44s. Coffee—320 casks, 40 barrels, and 120 bags plantation Ceylon sold at full prices. Tea steady. Rice quiet. No sales reported at present. Very large business was done yesterday at late advance. Saltpetre holders firm. Tallow firm, at rather higher prices. Spot 52s. 3d. July alone, 52s. August to September, and October to December, buyers 52s. Separately 52s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 14.—Sugar market quiet. 80 hhds. Porto Rico sold at previous prices. Rum in good demand. Rice—About 10,000 bags offered at auction were taken in at 10s. 6d. for old Necransie. Saltpetre firm; 100 bags Bombay sold at 14s. 6d. for 80 per cent. refraction. Linseed no change to notice. Rapeseed in good demand at full prices.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 14.—Firsts, 110s; seconds, 110s; thirds, 97s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s. 1,560 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 14.—Oats, 14s 2d to 16.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—JUNE 14.

The supply of beasts was larger than on this day week. There was a fair demand both for home consumption and export, at a reduction of from 3s to 4s per cwt., since our last quotations. There was also a large supply of sheep, which were in good demand at about former prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef 72s 6d per cwt., sinking offal; second rate and coarse beasts 60s to 65s per cwt., sinking offal; the best wedder mutton, 7¾ to 8d per lb in sink; inferior and ewes 7½d per lb in sink; veal 8d per lb in sink. There was a large supply of lambs, which were in demand at from 20s to 35s each.—CAVANAGH & BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

THE MODERN CLUB is a purely modern institution—the growth of the last 20 years. The first London club was founded by Sir Walter Raleigh, in Friday street, at the Mermaid, and here Shakspere, if he would, might have black-balled Ben Jonson; and Beaumont and Fletcher were on the committee. Then there was Ben Jonson's own club at the Devil Tavern, by Temple-bar, where Childs' banking-house now stands. These were associations of literary men; and I do not think that during the reign of Elizabeth, or the first two Stuarts, the club system of London received any further development. The Commonwealth, of course, killed the clubs. A conventicle was the nearest approach to an association of this kind which would have been tolerated in those grim days. The Restoration brought back to town a more "clubbable" set of men; and we find during the reign of Charles II. The Club of Kings, and the Club of Ugly Faces, and the King's Head-Club—the latter a true blue Protestant Association set on foot by Shaftesbury for his own purposes. It held its meetings at one of the Fleet-street corners of Chancery-lane. James II. did not help forward club life—the agitation of men's minds during his short reign was too painful to admit of regular meetings for the purposes of social intercourse. White's and Brooke's came in with William III.—White's being somewhat the older of the two. I cannot find the exact date of the foundation of Boodle's, but it was probably not much later than that of its two fellows in St. James' street. These three clubs grew out of the coffee-houses celebrated by Addison and Steele, and bore the names, probably, of the owners of the establishments, when a set of gentlemen resolved to hire them for their own exclusive use, and for the use of any person whom they might afterwards elect into their society. The White's and Brooke's of to-day are very different from the White's and Brooke's of one hundred and fifty, or even fifty years ago. In their former condition, when frequented by the great statesmen and persons of chief social distinction of the day, they had but little indeed in common with modern club life. The Beefsteak Club, now sadly degenerated from its ancient glories, is about a century old; then there was the famous Literary Club of Goldsmith, Burke, Johnson, Garrick, Beauclerk, &c. These, with the King of Clubs, founded by the late Bobus Smith, in concert with Sir James Mackintosh and the present Marquis of Lansdowne, fill up the interval between the former and present generation of clubs. The really Modern Club dates from the Reform Bill agitation, and the club as it stands is the Modern Club minus the political agitation of that stormy time.—*Once a Week.*

WOMEN AND MEDICINE.—Women never have been, and never will be, debarred from practising medicine, openly or on the sly. It is so natural to them, and so irresistible while they live in families and have the charge of the sick that no remonstrance or ridicule has ever availed to put a stop to female quacking. The best informed and most rational physician have always seen, and the most courageous of them have always said, from that day to this, that the only cure is in making physicians of some well-qualified women, who alone can convince their sex of the seriousness of medical practice, and the infinite mischief of meddling with the delicate organization of the human frame without all the knowledge that can be obtained of the structure and action of its various parts. The time has arrived for this reform to begin.—Miss Martineau in *Once a Week.*

BANKRUPTCIES IN 1860.—The number of bankruptcies gazetted in the first five months of the present year was 418, being at the rate of 1,005 per annum. The average of the previous ten years was 1,090 per annum. In the London District 418 bankruptcies have been gazetted this year to the close of May; in the Liverpool, 18; in the Manchester, 22; in the Birmingham, 62; in the Leeds, 44; in the Bristol 41; in the Exeter, 22; and in the Newcastle, 14.

ATTEMPTED SALE OF NEWSTEAD ABBEY.—On Wednesday morning, Newstead Abbey, the home of Lord Byron, was offered for sale at the auction mart, by Mr. J. M. Pott, of the firm of Pott and Neale, of Nottingham. There was a large attendance. The estate comprises 3,226 acres, and its total estimated rental is £4,185, but it was stated that this was capable of being increased by £1,000 a-year. It was also asserted that there was coal under the estate, and that the Portland collieries, three miles distant, were in full work. The first bid, exclusive of the timber, which was valued at £28,619, was £80,000. This was gradually increased to £121,000. The auctioneer then announced the reserve bid at £180,000, including the timber. It is stated that the late Colonel Wildman, its last owner, had spent £200,000 upon the property.

BURYING A CHILD ALIVE.—On Tuesday evening, as Thomas Harris, gardener to Mr. Chaffers, was returning from his work, he heard the cries of a child proceeding from a small shrubbery close to the premises of his employer, in Anfield-road, West Derby. On making a more minute inspection of the place, he found that the noise proceeded from loose sods, on removing which he found a buried infant still alive, but in an exhausted state. The mouth of the child was filled with earth, and the poor sufferer was in a most pitiable state. Mr. Harris disinterred the living babe, and called in to his assistance Mooney, No. 519. The policeman took the child at once to the West Derby Workhouse, where Mr. Gough, the governor, gave instructions that it should be properly taken care of. The midwife at the workhouse, from some unusual marks which were on the body at its birth, recognised the child as that of Ann Murphy, who has resided for the last 20 years in Liverpool, and who was confined about a fortnight ago in the workhouse. The woman Murphy, it appears, left the workhouse with her child on Monday. The infant, before leaving the workhouse, was supplied with proper clothing, but when it was unearthed the body was only covered with a few old rags. The prisoner was brought up on Wednesday at the county magistrates' office, before Mr. William Rathbone and Mr. T. Brocklebank, and remanded until it is ascertained whether the child is likely to survive, it being at present, as may well be supposed, in a very delicate state.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

STORMS.—The rotation of the earth round the sun, while revolving at the same time on its own axis, exhibits a double motion easily illustrated. The propulsion of air in storms presents phenomena of an analogous kind, but less generally known and more difficult to explain. The origin of hurricanes lies involved in obscurity, though, whatever may be the primary cause of operating force, the theory is established that they combine circular with progressive action, turning in a whirlwind form, from right to left, in the northern hemisphere, and the reverse in the southern half of the globe. They arise almost suddenly, with diameter varied in extent, traverse sea and land along a species of belt, advance with different degrees of velocity from every point of the compass, and after continuing their direct course for periods of uncertain duration, ultimately subside into a calm.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors fur arrangement by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Varieté. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THE THEATRES.
Theatre Royal—"A Tale of Two Cities;" to conclude with "King Thrushbeard, or the Little Pet and the Great Passion."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Warlock of the Glen;" "Valentine and Orson;" "Race for a Widow;" "Puss."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Boston) and Bermuda (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., June 16.
West Indies and Pacific (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.) ..	One p.m., June 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S.) ..	One p.m., June 19.
America (New York), (Li.) ..	One p.m., June 19.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., June 20.
America (Portland) (Dy.) ..	Ten a.m., June 20.
Newfoundland (G.) ..	Ten a.m., June 22.
West Coast of Africa (Li.) ..	Six p.m., June 23.
America (New York) (Q.) ..	One p.m., June 24.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ..	Six p.m., June 25.
India (Bombay), (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.) ..	Six p.m., June 26.
America (New York) (S.) ..	Six p.m., June 27.
Constantinople ..	Ten a.m., June 28.
America (Portland), (Dy.) ..	

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 5. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 9th, amounted to 55,254 copies, making an average of 9,209 copies daily.

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ONE PENNY ! ! !

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

IT would appear from the statements of Mr. Lindsay, Sir C. Napier, and Admiral Wallcott, that no means hitherto adopted by Government will induce sailors to enter the naval reserve. A great deal has been cheerfully done by the country to secure greater comforts, better pay and food, and an altogether improved position for our seamen. Yet it is stated that the naval reserve is still 8,000 men short of the number voted by Parliament. To remedy this, some propose greater pay to both men and officers; others advise that school ships should be increased, in which boys might be trained for the special service of her Majesty's fleet. A glance at the debate proves that even naval men are at sea upon this subject, and do not well know what inducement would be likely to prevail with so erratic a subject as the sailor. On the other hand, Lord C. Paget declines to extend the system of school ships until the results of those already experienced shall be tested. Shipowners were anxious to obtain men from the naval reserve, a fact which proves the general excellence of the force. The reserve of all kinds was stated by Lord C. Paget to amount to 23,831, and, as a proof of the rapidity with which a force could be collected, he instanced the Bacchante and the St. George, just put into commission, and already *half manned.* Our notion of a naval reserve is, that a crew should be got immediately for a ship on commission, and it appears strange that, when there is a force of 23,831 men in reserve, a full crew could not be obtained for two ships of comparatively small rates.

Mr. Whalley, Mr. P. Urquhart, and Sir F. Goldsmith spoke respecting the present unfair mode of imposing the income tax. All are taxed in the same proportion, whether their incomes be large or small, derived from land and funded property or from the earnings of the brain. The clergyman of £200 a year is charged at the same rate as the wealthy merchant whose annual profits are £30,000; though the percentage taken from the one the comforts, if not the necessities, of life, and is unfelt by the other. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's reason for not consenting to a more equitable adjustment is peculiar. "The relief of one class," he said, "involved additional burdens on another;" but, surely, if the burden be unjustly and most unfairly placed upon a class on which it should not be placed in common honesty, is it any argument against the relief of this class to say that others would be taxed heavier than they are? Of course they should, and rightly so. Because an injustice has been committed at first "for simplicity sake," why should that injustice be perpetuated? The man of £700 a year can spare ten per cent. better than the man of £200 a year can spare seven per cent. If, by a new arrangement, the wealthy are additionally taxed, it is but just that, having more to preserve, they should pay proportionally more for its defence.

WE have received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Malone, P.P., of Belmullet, not very complimentary in its tone. Our desire is to see all parties, of whatever creed, uniting to relieve the distress which prevails in the West. Indeed, it is a subject for congratulation that Protestant and Roman Catholic have united for so laudable and Christian a purpose. We do not wish to print anything which might in the slightest way interrupt the harmony which prevails. But the Rev. Mr. Malone's letter contains definite statements which should be examined into, and require either explanation or contradiction. He states that the cargo of meal brought to Erris by Sir James Dombrain has been sold at prices amply remunerative to the consignee—*i.e.*, the merchant. He states that upon personal inquiry he found a Mr. Edward, disposing of the meal at £1 5s. per bag of 2½ cwt., or £10 per ton, while the committee could procure good meal from Dublin at £9 the ton, free on board; and in Westport meal could be bought for £9 7s. 6d. Perhaps the difference in price may be caused by difference of quality, but if the facts are as stated they require explanation.

Mr. Malone asserts that a great portion of Sir "James' cargo has been bought up by independent "people, for the purpose of retailing it at exorbitant "prices to poor persons." It seems strange that these independent persons would pay 12s. 6d., or £1 a ton more for that cargo, than they would pay for meal from Dublin or Westport. Mr. Malone states, also, that "more has been damaged by salt water "and is, therefore, unsaleable, and that Mr. Bournes "has received from the committee £169 for the relief "of the very district to which Sir James Dombrain's "cargo was consigned."

For ourselves we would prefer that the meal, as far as possible, should have been given gratuitously, but we objected to the distribution of money. We know something of the people of Erris, and know that he who has once been amongst them would wish to visit them again. They are simple, unpolished people, but they have the rough stamp of honesty about them. They are frank, fearless, confiding, and generous, as the true Irish peasant ever is. We advocated their cause sincerely, and are far "from "wishing to mar any effort of benevolence, from "whatever quarter it comes." Mr. Malone speaks in high terms of "the purity of the motives" and excellence of the intentions of Sir James Dombrain. As readily we believe that the Rev. Mr. Malone "has "been doing his utmost to save the lives of "thousands." But, surely, all can work together in a good cause, though by different ways. Famine should exclude all thought of polemics.

THE Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, just issued, contains some interesting particulars respecting the condition of those whose minds, by the inscrutable will of Providence, are darkened. From all sources of information, it appears that lunacy is steadily on the increase. The numbers may partly be accounted for by the comparative facility with which pauper lunatics can obtain the shelter of an asylum, and the greater wish of the humbler classes to part with those who must be an incubus upon their daily life. The Commissioners remark, also, the great increase which has taken place in criminal lunacy, and the readiness with which juries admit the plea of insanity. Yet, taking both these causes into consideration, it is inferred from other and more general arguments, that insanity, both in England and Ireland, is steadily increasing, and that greater accommodation must be prepared to supply shelter to a gradually increasing number.

We have, in previous articles, spoken so fully on the demerits of Private Asylums, as contrasted with Public, that we may turn our attention to a class of patients the numbers of which cannot be exactly ascertained. These are the "single private patients," who are scattered over the country, generally, in retired and out-of-the-way places. In general, they are wealthy, and the payment of the sum allowed by their friends for their maintenance not only serves as an inducement to a stranger to undertake this management of them, but is considered by their relatives to be a complete performance of all natural duties. As a general rule, these "single "private patients" are placed in houses totally unsuited for such cases: they are placed in upper rooms, scantily furnished, and where they pass nearly all their time either locked in alone, or in company with an attendant. Rarely are they taken out beyond the garden attached to the house, and very small, in most cases, that garden is. Some patients, indeed, never leave the house. But, besides all this, the Commissioners state—"There can be little "doubt that such patients are often exposed to "harsh and improper treatment, more especially "with reference to the use of restraint, which is "employed, in the majority of cases, *simply to save* "*trouble,* and supersede personal care and watch-"fulness over the patient."

A number of cases illustrate the remarks of the Commissioners. Patients are found "in filthy rooms "and suffering great privations." They "have been "kept confined to bed all day, because the person "who received a large allowance for her charge *had* "*other matters to attend to.*" Others have been found by the Inspectors under restraint—that is, "they "are fastened up *at night* by means of a strait waist-"coat, and in the daytime by passing a strap round "the body and locking it through a hole in a perfo-"rated chair fixed in one position in the bedroom." In one case, where the lunatic had been the subject of a bargain and sale, between her old keeper and the new, the physician who stipulated to have the medical superintendence of the case visited her but five times in 18 months, and never suggested any alteration in her mode of treatment. The Report teems with cases similar to these, and generally attended with the most reckless expenditure of the patient's property. The Report glances at the discharge of lunatic soldiers in the open streets, by direction of the War Office authorities, which created so great a sensation in the latter part of last year. Men who had served in India, and, by sunstroke or other causes, had lost their reason, were consigned to Fort Pitt. Having been sheltered there for a while the authorities desired to throw the expense of their keeping upon the poor rates; and, giving notice of their intention to the Town Clerk, absolutely let the lunatics loose upon the world without a friend in the world to help them. It is remarkable that in most cases the poor lunatic, having wandered about the streets, made his way back to the lunatic asylum, and sought to be re-admitted. The Commissioners justly censure "this practice of treating soldiers afflicted "with insanity merely as paupers," and express a strong opinion of the impropriety and hardship to the unfortunate objects of the experiment of turning loose insane soldiers in order to try the question of their chargeability as wandering lunatics. But from one end of the Report to the other there is proof of the absolute necessity that exists for a thorough and full revision of our lunacy code. There is too little protection for the man of property whom his friends desire to treat as insane; there is too little protection for his property; the expenses of commissions are enormously disproportioned to the end desired; the difficulties thrown in the way of any whose charity endeavours to rescue a sane man from the torture of a madhouse are great and multifarious. The costs in all cases are rated at a most extravagant scale; there is no security that single private patients are treated with common humanity. We are too harsh to the pauper lunatic, and too generous to the criminal. In a word, our whole lunacy code is a mass of complications and contradictions, and allows the severest torture to be inflicted with comparative impunity.

The *Times* on the Report of the Commission on the National Defences:—

The Report of the Commission on the Defences of the United Kingdom, though by no means short of its title or instructions, will probably dissipate some popular anticipations. The Commissioners were not instructed to consider the defence of the country, at every part of the coast, from all manner of attack. The simple fact which they mention—that of the 900 miles of coast from the Humber to the Land's End, 500 miles admit of a landing under ordinary circumstances—serves to show the impossibility of fortifying these islands. The instructions were, to begin with an examination of the works in progress at Portsmouth, including the Isle of Wight and Spithead, Plymouth, Portland, Pembroke, Dover, and Chatham and the Medway; to treat them as part of any general scheme of defence; to take into account the small amount of force, and especially of artillery, available for defence, and to give their first attention to Portsmouth. These instructions are much the same as those which have been frequently given before, and on which have been formed the works existing or in progress. The single novelty, at least to the living generation, was the concluding instruction, to consider the defence of Woolwich from attack by river or by land, particularly as bearing on the defence of the metropolis. The Commissioners have met this last instruction as carefully as the rest, but it may be as well to say at once that their suggestions on this head have been abandoned for the present; and nothing is proposed for the defence of Woolwich or the metropolis. A subsequent instruction reminded the Commissioners that it had been decided not to concentrate any longer our guns and material at Woolwich, and directed them to consider the defence of Weedon. It also called their attention to the defence of Haulbowline and Queenstown. It will be seen, then, that the task imposed was not of a very wide or exhaustive character. The existing arsenals, dockyards, and harbours are treated as the vital points of the country, and the report confines itself to the improvement of their defences. Whatever opinion may be entertained as to the weakness of our shores, and the liability of the metropolis itself to a sudden attack, the estimate for what is actually proposed will sufficiently account for its stopping short where it does. The expense of the works recommended or already in progress, including purchase of land, is estimated at £2,800,000 for Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, £3,020,000 for Plymouth, £765,000 for Pembroke, £630,000 for Portland, £180,000 for the Thames, £450,000, for the Medway and Sheerness, £1,350,000, for Chatham, 700,000, for Woolwich, £305,000, for Dover, and £120,000 for Cork. The armament of these works they estimate at £500,000, and add £1,000,000 for floating defences. The total is £11,850,000; of which about a million and a half has been already authorised, though not voted. It is the intention of Government to proceed promptly and vigorously on a great portion of the report, but to abandon the attempt to defend Woolwich. The estimate for Woolwich is not so considerable as to affect the financial aspect of the question at this moment; but it is proposed to expend in all only about eight and a half millions, instead of the eleven and three-quarter millions of the report. This includes £1,885,000 for the purchase of land, which it is proposed to acquire at once under the Defences Act. As only a small portion of the land will be wanted for the works, and the remainder will merely be kept clear from buildings, the latter will be let out, and need not be an unprofitable investment. Government will propose to commence the works immediately, and the Commissioners have pointed out how they may be available for defence in three or four months, even while far short of completion. It is intended to raise the money by terminable annuities, so that the whole sum may be absorbed in 25 years.

It is impossible to give here even a general sketch of the works proposed; and all that can be attempted is to indicate some of the considerations which appear to have guided the Commissioners. Our army must always be comparatively small; our navy always more or less scattered; so we cannot pretend to secure ourselves against a landing everywhere, or to be able everywhere to encounter with overpowering numbers a force so landed. As we cannot be all fleet or all army, the next best thing is to secure against a sudden blow the means of sustaining the fleet and supplying the army. The destruction of Portsmouth or Plymouth would cripple our power of repairing the waste of war or weather, and place us at once in a fatal disadvantage. Such an event would now be more serious even than during the late war, in proportion as steamers are more delicate fabrics and more perishable than sailing vessels. But, if dockyards and arsenals are more necessary, if possible, now than formerly, they are also more easily assailed. For the destruction of Portsmouth it would no longer be necessary that a fleet of liners should work their way into the harbour, or even to an anchorage at Spithead, and there measure broadsides with our batteries, or guardships. With the means of defence at our command they would soon go to the bottom. But what are the means of defence are also the means of offence. If only one or two vessels, of no great size, could approach and manœuvre within 8,000 yards, or four miles and a half, of Portsmouth dockyard, they would be able to throw shells into it with most dangerous precision, and one such shell might do the work of a week's bombardment, and lay the whole arsenal in ashes, as well as the ships in the harbour. It is, therefore, necessary to advance the fortifications so as to command the approaches to a much greater distance. It is proposed to place works at every point of the Isle of Wight, and wherever a gun can be brought to bear on the Channel, either by Spithead or the Needles. On various points on the shore, or on shoal ground, are to be erected batteries with one, two, or even three tiers of guns, like those that baffled us at Cronstadt, and did our fleet so much damage at the entrance of Sebastopol harbour. Works consisting of forts, with lines of communication are to be carried inland, in order to keep at a respectful distance any force that might be landed on another part of the shore. The Commissioners propose the improvement and enlargement of the existing fortifications; and it is satisfactory to find that they do not pronounce the same unqualified condemnation of these works that we hear or read in some quarters. For the present it is not necessary to say more of the other harbours and dockyards than that they are treated in the same thorough manner. The Commission propose a guard of moveable floating batteries, and they suggest means of stopping the channels, to be ready in case of emergency. They recommend that all the new works shall be supplied with the most improved guns, and that the guns of obsolete fashion or irregular calibre they have found about the country shall be disused.

The one point to which the public attention will be immediately attracted is the immense cost of works which, after all, can only be considered as an improvement of existing defences, and still far short of what may be some day called for. Here is an expenditure of twelve millions, and the metropolis still unprotected. The Commissioners themselves observe on the certainty that any considerable force, once landed on the southern coast would make for the metropolis; and, once there, would be able to exact what terms it pleased. Accordingly, the Commissioners propose to enclose with a line of works Shooter's-hill on the one side, and the marshes round East Ham and Barking on the other. All this part of the plan, however, is given up or postponed, yet their estimate is twelve millions. If this be necessary, and if it also be sufficient, it must be considered as so much added to the value of the estate. We pay for gates and fences, we pay for police; security is no small proportion of even our private expenditure. We must expect to pay for peace. There are those who think we had better fight it out at once with the supposed foe, and so give him a lesson which may save many earthworks, and some large annual items. Possibly it might be the less costly course of the two; but, even so, dear peace is better than cheap war, which is dear at any price. Our present expenditure is enormous and intolerable. We must escape from it in one way or the other. Simply to disband and disarm might inspire contempt, and so provoke aggression. A gratuitous war is at best a dangerous speculation. These fortifications may enable a moderate army and navy to do the work of much larger forces, and may so enable us to rest from our labours and recruit our finances. Many an anxious patriot might sing his *Nunc dimittis,* if he saw all the vital points of our coast and our national harbours so well fortified that no foreigner would dare to run the gauntlet of the batteries. Our old statesmen may naturally wish to see the fruits of their lives' toil secured to their country. Yet it certainly is a singular sequel to the Commercial Treaty. We are admitting everything French or Continental without duty; and now we are called on to pay £12,000,000 merely to keep out foreign produce in the shape of our new customers.

The *Daily News* on the recent Extraordinary Case of Romish Proselytism at Norwich:—

On Monday last the Norwich magistrates were occupied all day in investigating the details of an extraordinary attempt recently made by certain Romish priests to withdraw a boy of good family and large expectations from the control of his friends and natural guardians. The case well merits investigation, not only for its own sake, but as an illustration of a system which there is too much reason to believe is extensively pursued in this country by the more determined and unscrupulous agents of the Romish Church. The inquiry into the facts of the case is indeed not yet concluded, and we have no wish to anticipate the decision of the judicial tribunal on these facts, so far as the legal question at issue is concerned. But quite enough has been already disclosed to enable us to form a decided judgment on the general merits of the case. Whether the legal offence be fully proved against the delinquents or not, their moral guilt will remain the same. On this latter point we apprehend there will be little difference of opinion amongst right thinking Englishmen, Catholic as well as Protestant.

The facts of the case are soon told. Mr. Vansittart the member for Windsor, has an only son, now between fifteen and sixteen years old. In his evidence before the magistrates his father describes the boy as being naturally weak-minded, always delicate in health, and easily influenced. He is also, we believe, the heir to considerable property in his own right. This youth was originally intended for the navy, and his father had obtained a nomination for him, but the preliminary examination proved too severe for his slender powers, and he broke down, "not being able," as his father pointedly put it, "to grapple with the mathematics and double decimals." He was then (upwards of a year ago) sent to a military school at Brighton, where he remained till the middle of last month. Up to within a few days of that time Mr. Vansittart seems to have had no suspicion whatever that his son had been subject to any Romish influences or had any leanings towards the Romish Church. During the Easter holidays, indeed, he noticed that the boy looked disturbed, was "restless and uncomfortable;" but still he suspected nothing. Soon after his return to Brighton, however, he received a letter from the master of the school, stating that "his son showed symptoms of having imbibed Roman Catholic principles, which he was afraid he must have obtained in Ireland." Mr. Vansittart is himself a decided Protestant—"a very strong Protestant indeed, if anything, Low Church, having a perfect abhorrence of anything like Puseyism or Roman Catholicism." It is possible that the strong Protestantism of the father may at times have manifested itself in forms repulsive to the delicate sensibilities of his weak-witted son. However this may be, Mr. Vansittart has relatives in Ireland, some of whom are Catholics, and amongst these the boy spent his last winter holidays. Here, apparently for the first time, he came under Romish influence, and was secretly tampered with by Romish agents. They imbued his weak mind with certain Roman Catholic notions, and "induced him to go to mass once or twice without the knowledge of any of his relatives." On his return to Brighton the new influence began to work, and his new friends still took a lively interest in his welfare. He was not only introduced to certain priests, amongst others an Italian priest named Giugini, but induced clandestinely to leave the military school and put himself wholly into their hands. Early last month a telegram informed Mr. Vansittart that his son had left the school. He immediately went down to Brighton, and discovered that he was with Mr. Cleary, a Roman Catholic priest, either living in his house or secreted by him elsewhere. When Mr. Vansittart called to demand his son, Mr. Cleary at first demurred, "hemmed and hawed a little," but on being threatened with a *mandamus* he at once gave the boy up. Anxious to avoid any recurrence of such painful scenes, Mr. Vansittart looked about for some good Protestant clergyman with whom he might place his son, and fixed on the Rev. H. S. Hodgson, vicar of Rackheath, near Norwich. The boy was placed under his care about three weeks ago, and remained there till Saturday morning last. When left to himself young Vansittart seems to have been perfectly satisfied and happy at Mr. Hodgson's. So far from evincing any repugnance towards Protestant notions and Protestant worship, he manifested, according to Mr. Hodgson's testimony, a strong liking for them, and even took the sacrament at his own special request. Indeed he plainly states "that he was not thinking of being a Catholic then, but had dispelled such thoughts from his mind, as he had been advised.

At this point begin the proceedings which are now the subject of judicial investigation before the magistrates at Norwich, Last Tuesday week Mr. Hodgson was away from home for some hours celebrating a marriage. During his temporary absence, according to the boy's statement, the Italian priest, Giugini, whom he had met at Brighton, appeared in the neighbourhood of the rectory. He saw him on that morning in the road leading to the rectory, "crouching down" under the hedge, so as not to be noticed, and dressed in a large long blue cloak, with his features muffled up. He beckoned the boy to him, told him how glad he was to see him, expressed a fervent hope that he would not desert "our faith," advised him to run away from school, and exacted a solemn oath, on a "holy relic," that he would never breathe a word of their interview. The object of this clerical bandit's visit, supposing it to have taken place as the boy describes, is plain enough. It was to urge a repetition of the Brighton experiment. "As you still wish to be a Catholic," said the man in the "long blue cloak" and "little Italian hat," "I would advise you to do what your schoolfellows vulgarly call 'cut and run.'" On the boy asking where he should go, he promptly replied, "Oh, there are plenty of Catholic chapels about," specifying at the same time "one in Willow-lane, a Jesuitical one." The bandit's mission seems to have been quite successful. From that morning Vansittart determined to leave, but he expressly says he had no thought of doing so before Giugini's visit; "it was through his persuasion." Mr. Hodgson, he expressly says, "had treated him very kindly indeed." Last Saturday he carried his new resolve into execution. Leaving the rectory early in the morning, he proceeded to Norwich, and made his way at once to the Catholic chapel in the Madder-market. On going into the yard his attention was soon arrested by some one tapping at a window. This proved to be Canon Dalton, who asked him into the house and inquired what he wanted. The boy at once explained his position and his plan. He told him who he was and where he had come from, that he had run away from school, and proposed to go to London and join some Catholic priests he knew there. He further told Dalton who his father was—that he was a Protestant, and why he had placed him with Mr. Hodgson. We suppose there can scarcely be two opinions as to the course an honest man ought to have pursued under these circumstances. He would not only have urged, but insisted on the truant's returning at once to Mr. Hodgson's, and communicating with his father if he wished to leave. What course did Canon Dalton pursue? According to his own testimony he encouraged the boy in the design of escaping from his natural guardians, screened him from their pursuit, advised him as to the best way of proceeding, and assisted him in obtaining means for its execution. According to his own testimony, he kept him in his own room for some hours, then took him to a house where he might remain concealed, and lent him money to pursue his journey. According to the boy's testimony, supported in at least one particular by evidence produced in court, Canon Dalton went much further. He applauded his resolution in running away from school; told him where to go in London, and gave him a note to a "Father Thomas," who would provide for him; advised him not to communicate with his father at present; and recommended him to sell a watch belonging to a companion in order to obtain means for his journey. He took him to a sale German Catholic watchmaker, at whose house he remained concealed till Mr. Hodgson's arrival at Norwich and communications with the police suggested to Canon Dalton the propriety of endeavouring to retreat from his false position by stating where he was to be found.

These are the main facts of the case as it stands at present. They tell their own tale pretty clearly. The two attempts to withdraw young Vansittart from his natural and lawful guardians, and hide him in some priestly house, can scarcely be accidental. All the facts of the latter attempt certainly favour the supposition of a direct conspiracy to entrap this weak-minded youth. Of the Italian Giugini we say nothing more at present than, if the facts stated by the boy are true, he was clearly guilty of a legal offence, and is exposed to legal penalties. But Canon Dalton's moral culpability is quite as great, if not greater; and the ready way in which he matured and aided the boy's crude plan of escape, shows not only that he was prepared for this particular case, but familiar with the policy it exemplifies. It becomes important to inquire how many clerical bandits in blue cloaks march abroad to entrap weak-minded boys with good expectations, and how many Canon Daltons sit quietly at home rubbing their hands over their success, and calling it "capital fun."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

I send you, on reliable authority, the circumstances under which the Government withdrew the Reform Bill. The matter was fully discussed by them at a meeting on Saturday. It was not a Cabinet Council, nor was it a promiscuous gathering of their supporters, but sufficient were present to represent that side of the House. They felt it was impossible to go on, in the face of the division of Thursday night. This even Lord John Russell admitted. Two courses were thereupon suggested; many were of opinion that when Mr. Mackinnon's amendment should be brought forward on Monday night, some member on the Ministerial side—one of the *ignobile vulgus,* to disarm suspicion—should move the previous question, a technical way of getting rid of a motion; that the Ministerialists should support it, and by the aid of the Opposition carry it. Lord John would thereupon declare that these constant divisions must exhaust the session, and that the Ministry had no other resource than to accept the opinion of the House and withdraw the bill. This plan had on the face of it too much dodging, and was rejected. The only other course open was to meet the danger boldly, and put up Lord John to withdraw the bill. Lest, however, such a step might provoke the sneers of the Opposition, a communication was opened, by one of the thousand-and-one irresponsible ways which emergencies suggest, with some of the gentlemen who sit on the Conservative side of the House. These members, feeling there was no necessity for unnatural crowing, determined, in their anxiety, to aid the parent in getting rid of his troublesome offspring, that no ebullition on their part should add to the unpleasant position in which the author of the measure found himself. The leader of the Conservative party was chivalric in his tone throughout his entire remarks on Monday night; and the generous manner in which he treated the Ministry was followed up throughout the entire evening by every member who sits in that side of the House. The Earl of Derby attended in the House of Commons during the withdrawal of the bill, and left immediately afterwards to dine with her Majesty. The noble lord had hoped to have been present the same evening at the dinner of the Merchant Taylors' School, and many were looking forward to his speech, but her Majesty's command cut short their expectations. Now that Reform is dead and buried, it is admitted by most experienced politicians that Mr. Disraeli's movement showed great generalship. By addressing the House immediately on the second reading of the bill being proposed, he anticipated any opposition from an impetuous Conservative. Had the leader then determined to oppose the bill, he must have ruined his cause, for a majority against the bill would have sent Palmerston to the country on a Reform cry, and all know how successful the Premier is when he has a good point to appeal upon; and a majority for the bill must have disarranged the entire present state of politics. By acting in the manner which he did he allowed the measure to show its own insignificance. A good deal of amusement is made out of Lord John's admiration for coincidences. He postponed the introduction that it might fall upon the same night as he had brought on his Reform Bill; he postponed its withdrawal until the 11th June, to commemorate the night on which his abstract resolution defeated Mr. Disraeli's measure.

There has been a feeling creeping over the minds of the more Conservative part of the Ministry that the Manchester School are drawing the bow too tight, and that John Bright is exacting too much from the Premier in return for his bullying support.

The Right Hon. the President of the Poor Law Board has learnt with much regret that the select committee of the Lords appointed to inquire into the elective franchise do not believe in the accuracy of his statistics upon which the Reform Bill was based. Yesterday a witness was under examination before the Select Committee upon Irremovable Poor. Mr. Villiers having found out that the said witness had been examined before the Lords, as to the accuracy of the return which he had furnished from Birmingham (the witness was clerk of the Birmingham Union), proceeded—much to the amusement of the rest of the committee—to inquire what class of evidence he had given in the other place, and whether he had convinced their Lordships that the gross estimated value and the annual rating were the same thing. "I know," said the worthy chairman, "they wish to prove my returns wrong, but they are right."

Mr. Peel Dawson, availing himself of the death of Field-Marshal Strafford, Governor of Culmore Fort, gave notice last night in the House of Commons that he would on to-morrow (Thursday) evening move for returns of the revenues attached to Culmore Fort, in the county of Londonderry, and all papers and correspondence in connection with the salary which has been heretofore paid to the governor of the said fort, and the payment made by the Irish Society in supplementing that salary, and of any Treasury minute referring to the prospective abolition of that office.

Mr. Henry Herbert will to-morrow (Thursday) evening ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will have any objection to lay before the House the Report of the Commissions appointed to inquire into the merits of various schemes for the Submarine Telegraphic Cable to Gibraltar.

Lord Stratheden, the Lord Chancellor's son, will, on Monday, the 25th of June, move that a select committee of the Lords be appointed to inquire into the best mode of filling up the vacant seats of Sudbury and St. Alban's.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

The twenty-third annual concert, and the last of the society for the season, took place yesterday evening, in the Dining Hall of Trinity College. The attendance was numerous and highly fashionable. The Lord Lieutenant, Mr. Hatchell, Private Secretary; the Provost, the Vice-Chancellor, several of the Fellows of the College were present. The concert opened immediately upon the arrival of his [illegible] with the National Anthem, given by the full [illegible] music of the "Tempest" was embraced in the fi[illegible] mencing with the exquisite duet of the "Two S[illegible] "Where does the [illegible] With the [illegible] Dr. Robinson, Mr. Richard Smith, [illegible] various pieces in the selection, and were rewarded by the unanimous applause of the audience. The chorus of Furies—"Below, below, in flames they shall reign," by the students of the University, was executed in a manner which far exceeded our anticipations. The bold expression of the music lost nothing of its effect; and, considering the difficulty which attends all amateurs in rendering it perfectly, every credit is due to them for the precision and accuracy with which the entire was performed last night. As a matter of course, in a University concert, a chief element of its success depends upon the performance of its own members and we can safely say that, with very few exceptions, the result last evening speaks most favourably for the progress that has been made by the students in an art which they have cultivated to no small advantage. While we say this much for the pupils, it would be unjust to forget their conductor, Dr. Robert P. Stewart, whose abilities as a musician the citizens of Dublin, no less than the society itself, have learnt to appreciate and respect. The marks of his training were plainly visible last evening, and in the more difficult portions of the selection, the point and finish displayed by the students indicated that no pains were spared in inculcating a thorough knowledge of the music in its most minute details. The song of *Ariel,* by Mr. Dunne, with an echo, was the first to meet with an encore. A pleasing romanza was sung by Mr. Stokes, son of Dr. Stokes, with great taste and judgment. This was likewise encored. A duetto, from "Marta," by Mr. R. Smith and Mr. Dunne, was admirably executed, and received the warmest applause. The scene from "Lurline," with chorus, was equally effective and successful. A solo and chorus (Bishop), "The tiger couches in the wood," was very well performed, although, perhaps, it was a little too loud—the solo voice being almost drowned in the chorus. The second part of the concert opened with a lively polka chorus, which was immediately encored. Dr. Robinson sang a piece by Kalliwoda so admirably as to hazard an encore. The song from Beethoven, by Mr. Stokes, was much admired, from the soft, sweet expression imparted to it by his rich tenor. The programme concluded with a trio and chorus, "Give me the harp." The concert was the best the society has given for a considerable time. The admirable arrangements made by the committee—Mr. John Norwood, M.A.; Mr. George B. Major, B.A.; Mr. Hedges E. Chatterton, LL.D., Q.C.; Mr. T. A. Jones, &c., &c., ensured to the visitors every facility for a perfect enjoyment of the entertainment. As secretary to the society, Mr. Norwood has accomplished much which reflects credit upon his zealous and persevering services in its welfare and prosperity.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, visited their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick of the Netherlands, at Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street, on Tuesday afternoon. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness also paid a visit to the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at her residence in St. James' Palace. The Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, and attended by the Hon. Lucy Kerr, afterwards took a drive in a carriage and four. Major-General Seymour attended on horseback.

The Prince Consort rode on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, and the Count of Flanders, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence in the evening. In attendance were the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Viscount Torrington, Major-General Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros, and Colonel Count de Moerkerke.

The King of the Belgians visited Prince and Princess Frederick of the Netherlands on Tuesday.

General Sir H. Murray, K.C.B., was unable to attend the Investiture of the Order of the Bath, on Monday, from severe illness, but has received from her Majesty a dispensation to assume the rank and privileges of the Order.

The Count of Flanders honoured M. Van de Weyer with a visit yesterday.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Lucy Kerr, took a drive in a carriage and four on Wednesday afternoon. Major-General Seymour and Lord Charles Fitzroy attended on horseback.

The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Count of Flanders, rode on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros.

Her Majesty gave, on Wednesday evening, a concert, to which a party of about 400 were invited. The following vocalists assisted:—Mademoiselle Titiens, Madame Borghi-Mamo, Madame Miolan, Madame Csillag, Signori Giuglini, Gardoni, Reeves, Belletti, Zelger, and Santley.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and the Princess Marie, the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Prince of Lichtenstein, Prince Jules and Prince John of Holstein-Glucksburg, Prince Frederick of Holstein, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, arrived at Buckingham Palace at a quarter before 10 o'clock.

The Queen and Prince Consort were conducted from the White Drawingroom to the Saloon by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and the Princess Marie, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Count of Flanders, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Lichtenstein, Prince Jules, and Prince John of Schleswick Holstein Glucksburg, Prince Frederick of Holstein, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady in Waiting; Hon. Lucy Kerr and Hon. Mary Bulteel, Maids of Honour in Waiting; Lady Charlotte Copley, Woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting, and the officers of the Household in Waiting.

The performance commenced on the entrance of her Majesty.

The following was the programme:—

Parte Prima.—Quartetto, "Gran Dio, Padre nostro, Medames Miolan e Csillag e Signor Reeves e Belletti (Dinora)—Meyerbeer; Duo, "Mira la bianca luna," Madame Borghi-Mamo e Signor Giuglini—Rossini; Romanza "Oui, devant moi," Madame Miolan (le pardon de Ploërmel)—Auber; Trio, "Io potrei del tiranno," Mademoiselle Titiens e Signori Gardoni e Belletti (Ifigenia)—Gluck; Duo, "Fra gli amplessi," Madame Csillag e Signor Reeves (Cosi fan tutte)—Mozart; Air, "Glöcklein im Thale," Mademoiselle Titjens (Euryanthe)—Weber; Quintetto e Coro Pastorale, "Non dubitar," Madame Borgi-Mamo e Signori Gardoni, Santley, Belletti, Zelger e Tutti (Una Notte a Granata)—C. Kreutzer.

Parte Seconda.—Inno, "Casta figlia di Latona," Tutti (Ifigenia)—Gluck; Trio, "Corraggio e su," Mesdames Titjens e Csillag e M. Zelger (Fidelio)—Beethoven; Romanza, "Assisa a piè d'un Salice," Madame Borghi-Mamo (Otello)—Rossini; Duo, "Quoi, tous les deux," Madame Miolan e Signor Gardoni (Le Postillon de Lonjumeau—Adam; Lied, "Da heg'ich unter den Baumen," Madame Csillag—Mendelssohn; Trio, "Evviva, evviva Bacco!" Signori Gardoni e Giuglini e Reeves—Curshman; Coro, "La notte al di già s'avvicina," Tutti—Mendelssohn.

Mr. Costa presided at the pianoforte.

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS AT BRIGHTON.

(*From the Brighton Gazette.*)

The Earl and Countess of Minto are among our latest arrivals on the King's-road.

Viscount Melgund has arrived in the same locality.

Lord and Lady Hawke have arrived on the King's-road.

The Dowager Lady Scott and family arrived on Tuesday, at 22, Brunswick-terrace.

The Countess of Ranfurly has left her residence in Portland-terrace for a short time on a tour.

Lord Pelham is prolonging his stay at the Royal Albion Hotel.

Lady Caroline Kaye has arrived at Warwick House, Marine Parade.

Lord and Lady Monson have arrived at the Norfolk Hotel.

The Hon. W. P. Moreton has arrived at the Royal Albion Hotel.

Madame Ernestina gave a fifth reading last evening in the Concert-room, Rotundo, before a numerous and fashionable audience.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at the Lake Hotel, Castlelough, Killarney—Mr. T. Gaillard, Charlestown, South Carolina; Rev. Professor Campbell, New Jersey; Mr. B. Riddle, New York; Messrs. Thompson Bell, John Parker, James M'Culty, Charles Lockhart, and E. Ericsler, Pittsburgh, United States; W. P. Terraton and lady, Cincinnatti; Rev. Thomas Morgan and lady, Llanfar Bala, North Wales; J. F. Frauss, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; John Rockwell and Mrs. Rockwell, Illinois and Miss Rockwell, New York; Edward Thompson, London; James Irvine, San Francisco; John Irvine, Anahalt; Rev. E. Irvine, Castlebellingham; Rev. John Chambers, Parsonstown; Mrs. Paul M'Swiney, Miss Haynes, Miss Wright, Monkstown, Cork; Miss J. Long, Rathdunmin Rectory, county Louth; Henry Jackson, Killegaile, county Galway; Mr. D. Campbell, Melbourne, Australia; Thomas Jennings, Cork.

Church.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The annual visitation of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin was held yesterday in St. Patrick's. The attendance of clergy was exceedingly numerous. The service embraced the customary forms upon such occasions. Service of the Dean—Te Deum in C; Anthem, 122nd Psalm, by Purcell. The Rev. Dr. Todd, S.F.T.C.D.; the Rev. Mr. Nixon, the Rev. Dr. Marks, Rev. George de Butts, and Rev. Henry Finlayson, performed Divine service, after which the procession was formed, and his Grace the Archbishop visited the Dean and Chapter. The annual charge to the clergy was then read by his Grace in the cathedral. Subject —"The Revision of the Liturgy."

University Intelligence.

Notice is hereby given, that the election of a Professor of Modern History will be held on Saturday, the 30th instant. —James H. Todd, Registrar.

The Army.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—Two officers and forty men of the 60th Rifles left the Drogheda Railway yesterday at one o'clock, *en route* from the Curragh Camp to Enniskillen.

Dr. Humphrey, Inspector-General of Hospitals, has been removed from Dublin to Aldershott to take charge of the medical departments at the latter station.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, held a levee on Wednesday afternoon at the Horse Guards. Above a hundred officers attended on the occasion.

The annexed general order was promulgated on Tuesday:

"Horse Guards, June 12.

"The following additional regulations, consequent on the reduction of the prices of commissions in the cavalry having been approved by her Majesty, are promulgated to the army:

"In cases where an officer of the cavalry, who was in the service previous to the 31st January, 1860, would, on exchanging from cavalry to full-pay of infantry, have been entitled, under the regulations then existing, to receive the difference between the cavalry commission which he then held and infantry, according to the rates fixed for the several ranks, he will, if the exchange should be permitted, be allowed to receive the difference from the reserve fund.

[illegible] captains of cavalry who have not had the benefit of the [illegible] in the purchase of any previous step, will [illegible] on purchasing a majority, to pay £1,[illegible] and [illegible] will in these cases, be paid to the retiring [illegible] reserve fund.

[illegible], however, who have purchased any of

their previous steps under the new regulations, will be required to pay the regulated price of £1,400 for the majority.

"By order of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

"JAS. YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

THE VACANT COLONELCIES.—Lord Clyde will succeed the late Lord Strafford in the command of the Coldstream Guards. The two other vacant Colonelcies will be filled by the appointment of Majors-General Maunsell and Mosins both officers of Peninsular service.

The Navy.

The Tartar, 21 guns, screw steam corvette, 250-horse power, and 1,322 tons burden, which has just been fitted with new boilers and her engines refitted, besides undergoing a thorough repair, under the superintendence of Mr. Blaxland, on Monday got up steam in Sheerness harbour and proceeded to test her speed at the measured mile off Mapling Sands. There was a strong wind blowing from S.S.E., and the rain fell heavily. The ship was under the command of Captain Schomberg, Mr. Price, inspector of engineers, and Mr. Blaxland, chief engineer at the Sheerness yard. The following are the results of the trial:—Diameter of screw, 12 feet 1 inch; pitch, 16 feet 7 inches; length, 2 feet 9 inches; speed, 9·627; revolutions, 74. The draught of water was 18 feet 6 inches forward, and 14 feet 5 inches aft. The machinery worked admirably and the trial was in every respect satisfactory.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe hoisted his flag on Wednesday, on board the Impregnable, 104, in Hamoaze, as Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.

Admiral Sir H. Prescott, K.C.B., has been awarded the service pension rendered vacant by the death of Admiral Hawker.

Rear-Admiral Superintendent Thomas S. Pasley, Bart., who has been absent on leave, returned to his duties at the Devonport dockyard on Wednesday.

The following vessels have recently undergone a trial of their engines:—The Torch, 5 guns, screw steam gunvessel, 80-horse power. She is a new class of gunvessel, and of a superior character and build. She was six hours out. Her speed was 9.954; draught of water forward, 8 feet 10 inches; aft, 10 feet 6 inches. The Plover, 5 guns, screw steam gunvessel, 80-horse power (a twin vessel to the Torch). She was out for seven hours. Rate of speed, 10.588; draught of water—forward, 8 feet 3 inches; aft, 12 feet 10 inches. The Waterloo (late first-class sailing vessel, of 100 guns, and for several years flagship at Sheerness), which has been cut down, lengthened, and converted into a 90-gun screw steamship, 500-horse power, has had a successful trial of her engines. The engine-room was cool and well ventilated. Rate of speed, 11.329; draught of water—forward, 19 feet; aft, 22 feet. The Irresistible, 80, screw steamship, 400-horse power, has also had a successful trial of her machinery. Her speed was 11·010; draught of water, 19 feet 8 inches forward, and 22 feet 6 inches aft.

The Government has chartered the White Star for the conveyance of reinforcements and stores to China.

Her Majesty's paddlewheel steam sloop Hecate, Commander Hosken, fitted out at Woolwich for survey in the Pacific, sailed on Thursday morning from Greenhithe for Portsmouth. The Hecate conveyed to Portsmouth 120 boys and 12 ordinary seamen from the flagship Fisgard, for the fleet, who proceeded early yesterday morning, in charge of Mr. Hall, instructor of novices, to Greenhithe, in the steam tender Bustler, Second Master Commander Draper.

Lieutenant Daniel, of the steam frigate Forte, at the Cape of Good Hope, is under arrest on board the gunboat Wasp, at present in Plymouth Sound, on a charge of drunkenness on board the said gunboat, which is bound for the Cape.

The screw steamship Gibraltar, 101, building at Devonport, will not, to all appearance, be launched this month.

It was stated that the voyage of the King Philip to the Thames had occupied 107 days, but the vessel was only at sea 91; and the passage from the Cape, which occupied only 38 days, is we believe, the shortest on record. The vessel left Calcutta on the 21st of February, but did not leave the river until the 25th. She arrived at the Cape on the 19th of April, remaining there 11 days, calling at Plymouth on the 7th of June, and arrived at Gravesend on the 8th.

Magistracy.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Major Percival Maxwell to be a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Down, in the room of Thomas J. Smith, Esq., deceased.

Constabulary.

Third Sub-Inspector Daniel Connor, recently promoted, has been appointed by the Inspector-General to the charge of the Swanlinbar district, county Cavan.

Thanks.

From the Trustees and Committee of New Molyneux Asylum for Blind Females for the following:—Sir Richard Griffith, Bart. (paid), £25; Mrs. Fannin (paid), £20; James Richard Cook, Esq., £3; J. H. Reid, Esq., £1; J. Cassan, Esq., £2; Messrs. Brown, Thomas, and Co. (paid), £ 0; Alexander Hall, Esq., £5; Frederick Rambaut, Esq. (collection), per J. Sibthorp, Esq., £10; John Holmes, Esq., £1; Miss Morgan (collection), £5 5s.; G. S., 5s.; John Baley, Esq. (paid), £5; F. W. Murray, Esq. (collection), £13 11s.; E. H. Maitland, Somerville, per Rev. Maurice Neligan, £5; the Misses Wilson, per ditto, £2; Robert Murdock, Esq., per ditto, £10; J. North, Esq., 10s.; — Rutherford, Esq., 10s.; Charles H. Leet, Esq., M.D., £5; Richard Simon Allen, Esq., per Rev. Doctor Fleury (paid), £10; William Bloomfield, Esq., per ditto, £10 10s.; A Friend, per Mrs. Melyn, £1 1s.; and A. A. C. R., 3s. 6d.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

SARDINIA.

A circular of the Sardinian Government to the Great Powers, exposing the schemes of the clerical party for the overthrow of the existing state of things in Central Italy, and for the restoration of the exiled Princes, is about to be published.

Marshal Vaillant left Milan on the 12th inst. He was accompanied by the municipality. The National Guards lined the streets, and the marshal was greeted on all sides with enthusiasm and cheering.

TURIN, JUNE 14TH.—The deputation from Nice, taking advantage of the celebration at Paris of the annexation of Savoy and Nice, desired a mass for those who fell last year for Italian independence. The priest refused, upon the ground that the ecclesiastical ritual prohibits the celebration of mass for the dead during the Octave of Corpus Christi, unless the body of the deceased person be actually lying in the building.

TURIN, 14TH.—The *Moniteur* has presented a project for a new loan of 150,000,000 rs.

Marshal Vaillant has arrived and is lodged in the Royal Palace. He will breakfast to-morrow morning with the King.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

According to a despatch from Naples, the Neapolitans will retain in Sicily not only Messina, Syracuse, and Agosta, but also Milazzo and Licate.

A deputation of the Sicilian nobility are expected in the French capital, their object being to point out the wishes of the country to the Emperor of the French.

All the official decrees of Garibaldi are headed "Italy and Victor Emmanuel."

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Paris letter of the *Daily News* states that the interview between Napoleon III. and Prince Regent of Prussia is attributed to the mediations of the Dowager Empress of Russia. The Emperor goes to Baden to tempt the Prince Regent to play the part of Victor Emmanuel. The Emperor's friends proclaim that his Majesty has a settled purpose to take, not only the Rhine, but Belgium and Genoa.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—A "Te Deum" has been sung to-day, to celebrate the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. All the established bodies attended. A grand review, at which the Emperor and the National Guard were present, has also taken place. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the troops and the people, who, owing to the fineness of the weather, were assembled in large numbers. The Prince Imperial remained at Fontainebleau.

MEETING OF GERMAN PRINCES.

BERLIN, THURSDAY.—The Prince Regent left yesterday evening, as was arranged, for Berlin. Amongst those who accompany him is the Minister and President of Hohenzollern.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 14.—The Prince Regent has reviewed the garrison. The King of Hanover is expected here to-morrow, on his way to Baden. The Duke of Coburg is also expected this evening.

BADEN, JUNE 14.—The King of Bavaria arrived here yesterday. The Prince Regent of Prussia and King of Wurtemburg are expected to arrive this evening.

AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, JUNE 14.—The Grand Council of Geneva has presented, as a token of esteem, documents of naturalisation as Swiss citizens to 27 Savoyards, the late Chiefs of the Commission for the annexation of Faucigny and Chablais to Switzerland. The Austrian Cabinet in reply to the note of the Federal Council, dated 25th May, says the general state of affairs does not permit Austria to take the initiative in the conference.

AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, THURSDAY.—The Bavaria, with dates from New York to the 1st inst., has arrived, and brings 216 passengers, and 109,195 dols. in specie, of which 104,195 are for London, the remainder for Hamburg. On the 2nd she passed the American ship Margaret Evans, bound west; on the 8th she spoke the barque Cassange, from Guzerat, for London; and on the 13th, off the Lizard, the American ship Ashburton, bound west.

QUEENSTOWN, THURSDAY NIGHT.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's (s.s.) Edinburgh arrived here with New York dates to the 2nd inst. She brings 104 cabin and 160 steerage passengers, and specie to the amount of 380,518 dollars for England.

COMMERCIAL.

The Dutch Government has entered into negotiations with France with a view of obtaining for the production of the Dutch colonies in India the same favours granted to East India imports from England.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to several bills.

The Fisheries (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

In reply to the Earl of CARNARVON,

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said despatches had been received from the Governor of New Zealand confirming the accounts of the insurrection at Plymouth which had appeared in the newspapers. There had likewise been a movement amongst the natives further north, and the Governor had gone to Auckland to ascertain its cause and extent. Reinforcements had been sent in considerable numbers from Australia.

On the motion of Earl GRANVILLE, it was agreed the House should concur in the address of the Commons for a commission to inquire into the corrupt practices at Berwick-on-Tweed.

Lord MONTEAGLE, on moving for returns, asked if foreign Governments had made any alteration in their scale of duties, in consequence of the reduction by England of the wine duties?

Earl GRANVILLE replied that certain fiscal alterations had been made by Portugal which would be advantageous to the wine trade of both countries. No communications on the subject had been received from Spain.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past six p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 4 o'clock.

NICE AND SAVOY.

Mr. KINGLAKE gave notice that on the motion for adjournment on to-morrow (this day), he should call attention to the ratification by France of the Treaty, and should inquire if any information had been received as to the manner in which the French Government proposed to carry out the second article.

DISTURBANCES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Alderman SALOMONS asked whether despatches had been received from New Zealand asking for additional forces to quell the rising of the natives, and whether it was intended to comply with the request?

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said despatches had been received from the Government of the colony, describing the state of affairs there, but it was not intended to send out reinforcements. There was already a considerable force in New Zealand, and a still larger one in Australia, and there was reason to believe that reinforcements had been sent out, both from Sydney and Melbourne, and that the naval force on the station had been lately increased.

NAVY RESERVE.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. LINDSAY moved that with a view to greater efficiency in war, and less expenditure in peace, it is the opinion of this House that more prompt and effective measures should be adopted to complete the reserve of marines and seamen for her Majesty's Navy. He called attention, on the one hand, to the unsatisfactory state of the reserve, which was far below its standard; and, on the other, to the enormous expense attending it. The Government had, no doubt, used strenuous efforts, but they had not adopted the right means.

Mr. LIDDELL advocated the establishment of school-ships as the only means of obtaining a due supply of men.

Lord C. PAGET said the system of school-ships had been partially tried, and he thought they should proceed no further till the result had been seen; neither the Admiralty nor the Board of Trade had lost sight of the subject. With regard to the reserve, the excellence of the force was shown by the desire of ship-owners to obtain the services of seamen of the reserve. He denied the statement of Mr. Lindsay as to the increased number which would have been obtained if the Government had adopted a different course of procedure. The Government was earnest in its endeavours to increase the number of the men; and the First Lord would, before long, lay on the table of the Lords a bill for the improvement of the recruiting service. At present the total reserve of all kinds numbered 23,831. The St. George and the Bacchante had just been put into commission, and were already half manned.

Admiral WALCOTT urged the necessity of improving the treatment both of men and officers.

Sir C. NAPIER said, whatever statement might be made by Government, our force was far below its proper amount; and it was right that the country should know exactly how the matter stood. They were at this moment 8,000 below the vote of the House of Commons. Till these men were obtained, the Government should adopt the bounty given by their predecessors; they should likewise increase the pay and raise the position of the petty officers. The men would have an object of just ambition in return for good service. He pointed out, in his own way, what he considered other deficiencies in our naval administration. He called on the Government to supply our navy with boys out of which men might be made, rather than spend their money by fortifications which invaders would take care to avoid. The only security of Britain lay in the navy, and while she had that defence no one would be rash enough to attack her.

Mr. BENTINCK did not believe that proper energy had been shown by the Government, but admitted the blame was in the indifference of the House of Commons. He, too, declared that vast sum spent in fortifications would be as much money thrown into the sea.

Mr. WHITEBREAD said many of the means suggested for filling up the reserve would end by manning the fleet.

Admiral DUNCOMBE said that the merchant service could not always obtain seamen, and even the Great Eastern was short of its complement. He urged the policy of promoting, by all possible means, the entry of boys into the service.

Mr. A. SMITH called attention to the late time of the session to which the highly important Miscellaneous and Civil Service Estimates had been put off.

The amendment of Mr. Lindsay was then put, and negatived without a division.

INCOME TAX.

Mr. WHALLEY called attention to the inequalities in the present mode of assessing income tax, and urged the adoption of a more equitable mode of adjustment.

Mr. P. URQUHART and Sir F. GOLDSMITH made some remarks on the same subject.

Mr. WESTHEAD likewise protested against the present mode of imposing the tax.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the relief of one class involved additional burthens on another. Admitting the faults and inequalities of the income tax, he remarked they were more prominent in the income tax from the very nature of its arrangements. Its re-arrangement would cause more injustice than it would remedy. It must be remembered that persons under schedule A paid practically far more than their income, while those assessed under other schedules paid commonly much less. He believed the public, impressed with the difficulty of remodelling the tax, were now more willing to acquiesce in its inequalities. He could not therefore, indulge in any sanguine expectations of reform though he would gladly listen to any proposal on that head.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY regretted to find it was impossible to reform the tax, and therefore hoped the House would sanction as little of it as possible.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. LANG moved a vote of £654,200 on account of the civil service, declaring that the Government did not mean to make a precedent of taking votes on account, but it would be more convenient that the army and navy estimates should be first discussed.

Mr. WILLIAMS inquired how far the vote would carry the Government?

Mr. LAING replied it would carry them over the July salaries.

After some discussion the vote was agreed to, an assurance having been given by Lord Palmerston that ample opportunity would be given in a short time for a discussion of the estimates.

Lord C. PAGET then moved a series of votes on the naval estimates, the discussion of which occupied the rest of the evening.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 1.45 a.m.

NEWTON RACES—THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

Visitors' Purse—Mustar, 1st; Gammon, 2nd; Malras, 3rd. Twelve ran.

Gold Cup—Birdcatcher, 1st; Butterfly, 2nd; Ramnes, 3rd. Seven ran.

Newton Stakes—Ticket-of-Leave, 1st; Sheffield, 2nd.

Saint Helen's Purse—Brown Duchess, 1st; Dovefoot, 2nd; Glenstuart, 3rd. Four ran.

Garswood Plate—Miss Julia, 1st; Weasel, 2nd; Zenobia, 3rd.

Hampton Visitors' Plate—Miss Helena, 1st; Lord Wilton, 2nd.

Bushby Plate—King of the Forest, 1st.

Richmond Plate—Nana Sahib, 1st; Gertrude, 2nd.

Guiness—Borderer, 1st; Precursor, 2nd.

Correspondence.

MEDICAL CHARITIES.

Castleconnell, 12th June, 1860.

SIR,—The guardians of the poor in the Limerick Union have passed a resolution "Requesting their Parliamentary representatives, the members for the county and city of Limerick, and the county of Clare, to object to any vote being passed by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply in aid of Medical Charities in England, Wales, and Scotland, while a similar grant is withheld from Ireland." The guardians maintain, despite the assertions advanced by the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant to the contrary, that the ratepayers of Ireland are entitled to equal advantages to those enjoyed by the ratepayers of Great Britain, in respect to Parliamentary assistance towards local expenditure; and they are persuaded that the Imperial Parliament ought to be made acquainted with the exact and unvarnished truth, instead of allowing it to be imposed upon by the eminently incorrect assertions of an official who is evidently unaware of the facts. I therefore ask you for space in the columns of your widely-circulated and influential journal, for a statement that will enable Irishmen of every party to understand their position in respect to their claim to have half the medical expenditure, as administered under the Poor Laws, granted to them out of the Imperial Treasury.

Mr. Dawson, an Irish county member, called the attention of Mr. Cardwell, the Chief Secretary of State to the Lord Lieutenant, in the House of Commons (3rd March, 1860), to the concluding paragraph of the Report of the Select Committee of 1856 (Mr. Macartney's), and inquired whether he was prepared to take any steps for carrying the recommendations it contained into effect. This paragraph is to be found in the House of Commons paper, No. 410, of 1856, and sets forth that, "Although the committee was of opinion that no promise was held out by Sir Robert Peel that half the medical relief in Irish unions would be granted, owing to Ireland being (when Sir Robert Peel changed the commercial policy of the empire and abolished the Corn Laws) under a separate law as regards medical relief from England and Scotland; yet, that inasmuch as since 1851 the system of medical relief had been altered, and the charge placed on the poor rates, the laws of Ireland being [illegible] assimilated to those now in force in England [illegible] consideration [illegible]

that "The claim made by Mr. Dawson against the public exchequer on behalf of Ireland amounted to £32,000 per annum, but that when he (Mr. Cardwell) stated that the yearly payment on account of the Irish police, for which there was no corresponding advance to Great Britain, was £380,000, he thought he had said enough to satisfy Mr. Dawson and the House that Ireland had no reason to complain of the existing arrangement."

The assertions so recklessly advanced by Mr. Cardwell clearly prove that he is utterly unacquainted, not only with the internal arrangements of Great Britain and Ireland, as regards their police forces, and the state of the respective international accounts between those countries, but also that he is wholly ignorant of the way in which public money is appropriated, either eastward or westward of St. George's Channel.

With respect to there being no allowance to Great Britain corresponding to the payments on account of the Irish police, the statement is positively incorrect; it is contradicted by facts and by figures, both of which Mr. Cardwell, who served his political apprenticeship at the Board of Trade, ought to appreciate and understand. If Mr. Cardwell will only open the statutes at large for 1856, at the 19th and 20th Victoria, chapter 69, he will there find that "her Majesty is therein empowered to appoint three inspectors in England to inquire into and report upon the state and efficiency of the police force, of the stations, lock-ups, cells, &c. The said reports to be annually laid before Parliament, and that, upon the certificate of the Secretary of State, a police, efficient in point of numbers and discipline, had been maintained in any county or borough, for the year ending 29th September, one-fourth part of the charge for payment and clothing is to be defrayed by the Treasury, except in boroughs the population of which does not exceed 5,000, and where the police is not incorporated with that of the county." Again, if Mr. Cardwell will turn to the statutes at large for 1857, to the 20th and 21st Victoria, chapter 72, he will find that it is enacted in relation to Scotland that "her Majesty, in council, may appoint an inspector of police to examine police stations, lock-ups, &c., and inquire into the general efficiency of the police, and upon certificate from the Secretary of State, that the police of any county or borough has been maintained in a state of efficiency as to numbers and discipline, one-fourth of the charge for pay and clothing is to be defrayed by the Treasury."

The proportion allowed for police expenditure in Great Britain may not be—indeed, is not—as large as it is in Ireland, but the Appropriation Acts passed in 1859 and the preceding years, and the civil service estimates (class number 3, of 1860), prove that an allowance, on a lesser scale certainly, but still corresponding to the grant for Irish police, has, in accordance with acts already quoted, heretofore been, and will, most likely, hereafter be, made by Parliament for the police expenditure of Great Britain.

The statute 22 Victoria, chapter 22, section 17, appropriated £40,000 for the salaries and expenses of the English Metropolitan Police, and the statute 22 and 23 Victoria, chapter 55, section 17, appropriated £26,000 to the same purpose, and £164,275 to county and borough police in England. I have only adverted to these trifling facts to prove that English officials, especially self-styled Liberals, are either intensely ignorant or that, if aware of the truth, unscrupulously impose upon the credulity of indolent members of Parliament, when their object is to withhold a just claim from Ireland.

It could not, however, in this case, matter the least in principle, whether an allowance corresponding to the grant for Irish police be, or be not, made to Great Britain. The expense of supporting the Irish Constabulary was solemnly undertaken by the Imperial Parliament partly by a compact, with regard to the advantages entered into with Great Britain by Sir Robert Peel, and partly—indeed, principally—in the prosecution of a comprehensive scheme of imperial policy. It may, perhaps, be as well to explain the objects, views, and intentions of Sir Robert, in the exact words he is reported (House of Commons paper No. 420 of '58), to have used, 27th January, 1846, in relation to the payment of the Irish police by the Imperial Treasury.

"If," said Sir Robert, "there was any part of the United Kingdom which was to suffer by the withdrawal of protection, that part of the United Kingdom was Ireland; its capital and enterprise were almost exclusively directed to agriculture; if, therefore, in the measure with regard to the burdens on land, there should appear, at first sight, to be any undue favour shown towards Ireland, it should be borne in mind that Ireland had not the means which other parts of the United Kingdom had of employing labour in manufacturing pursuits. But, again," continued Sir Robert Peel, "I have proposed no relief from burdens which are not accompanied with some great social advantages. You have a great police force in Ireland; the expense of a portion of that force is borne by the land, the expense of the remainder of it is borne by the public Treasury; and it certainly is a most anomalous system for one portion to be borne by the public Treasury and the other portion by the land. I therefore believe," said Sir Robert Peel, "that it will be an immense advantage to place the police force directly under the control of the Executive, to prevent the possibility of all interference by local bodies; to make it as perfect a system as they could, by excluding all power of local nomination or local interference, and taking the whole control on the Executive Government; and, in order to make that control complete, that the expense should be paid out of the public Treasury. This measure," added Sir Robert Peel, "was strongly recommended by the commission over which the Earl of Devon had the year before (1845) presided, without any reference whatever to the law of production, and her Majesty's Government were then disposed to recommend to the House that the whole charge for that rural police in Ireland should be borne by the Treasury."

The fact being established that considerable sums of money have been annually granted, under the authority of existing Acts of Parliament, for English county, metropolitan, and borough police, and the intentions, views, and objects avowed by Sir Robert Peel being taken into consideration, it is plain—indeed even Mr. Cardwell himself might admit—that the entire ground of his opposition is completely cut from under his feet.

With regard to the assertion that Ireland has nothing to complain of in existing arrangements, it appears to be somewhat worse than apocryphal, and may, if you give me space in your columns, be examined into and exposed before the [illegible] of the civil estimates of 1860 can be discussed.

The practical object of which I aim at present is to induce every Irish board of guardians to request the Parliamentary representatives of their respective localities to object to any vote for medical charities in England and Scotland, and to expose the unwarrantable inconsistencies of Mr. Cardwell.—Your very humble servant,

JOHN STEPHEN DWYER.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Mrs. Theobald, who has acquired such reputation in the provinces as a temperance lecturer, appeared last evening, for the first time before a Dublin audience. There was a crowded and fashionable attendance. The chair was occupied by Alderman Atkinson. Mrs. Theobald, when she presented herself, was received with loud applause. She commenced her lecture by a happily conceived preliminary introduction, in which she declared herself to be an Irish woman in heart and soul, and had crossed the Channel to tell Irishmen what it was disgraced their beautiful native land, and reduced some of the noblest specimens of humanity to the lowest state of degradation. She graphically described the state of the drunkard's wife—her emaciated form, her dejected look, her dishevelled hair, and her lustreless eye. She pursued this subject with great force and ability, her elocution being most perfect in all its parts. Mrs. Theobald having pursued, with equal ability, the other portion of her subject, describing the pecuniary and social misfortunes which intemperance inflicted upon mankind, appealed to the female portion of her audience, who were so deeply interested in the question, to use their great moral influence in restraining the practice of indulgence in alcoholic drinks. The fair lecturer fully maintained the reputation which she has acquired in the provinces, and we have seldom, if ever, seen a male orator who displayed in such a degree all those essential requisites which are necessary for bringing home conviction to an audience.

A handsome silver cup was, in the month of June, 1859, presented to Mr. Hayes, stationmaster at the Newbridge station, on the Great Southern and Western Railway, by the officers of the 3rd Light Dragoons, with the crest of the regiment, and a suitable inscription engraved thereon; and in the course of the present month, this same gentleman was presented with a very handsome lever watch, by Colonel Sullivan and the officers of the 5th Royal Lancers, for his uniform attention to those regiments whilst stationed at Newbridge.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—The following are the names of the successful candidates for the general and commercial certificates at the recent examination held on May 28th, and following days—(the names are arranged in the order of merit):—James Glanville, Santry school, prize £5; David Nevin, Santry school, prize £3; George M. Smith, King's Hospital, prize £3; Richard Farrell, Santry school; William Bayley, 27, Prussia-street; Arthur W. Durham, 40, Upper Leeson-street, prize for history, £1; Robert P. Gill, King's Hospital; Reginald C. Graham, Claremont, Kingstown, prize for trigonometry, £3; David H. Somerville, Castlecomer; Patrick Gavin, Elm View, Marino, Clontarf; Edward Field, King's Hospital, prize for geometry, £1; Samuel H. Watson, 36, Eccles-street; James W. Ports, 43, Great Brunswick-street; Howard Macgarvey, Sandycove, prize for mensuration, £1; Edward H. O'Neill, 14, Mark-street; Patrick William O'Neill, 50, High-street; R. H. Dagge, 101, James's-street; William Preston, 26, Middle Gardiner-street. Commercial certificates—R. H. Dagge, 101, James's-street; Howard Macgarvey, Sandycove; James Glanville, Santry school.

PROFESSOR GLOVER'S READINGS.—The last of Professor Glover's readings for the season will take place this evening, in the concert-room of the Rotundo. The entertainment has been attended, through the provinces, and in Dublin, on other occasions, with marked success. Madame Ernestina will appear during the evening, and recite selections from "The Fire Worshippers," with appropriate music. The vocal illustrations of Moore's Irish melodies, by Mr. Glover, are worthy of a crowded audience, which, we are sure, may reasonably be expected.

THE SYSTEM OF RE-ASSURANCE.—It is asserted that some curious revelations will shortly be made with respect to the system adopted of re-assurance. They arise out of a policy effected with a company on the life of an eccentric character, whose habits are alleged to have been irregular. It seems that the policy effected was for the sum of £16,000, the office taking the life, and re-assuring about £15,000. Now, the amount of the policy claimed some of the offices have agreed to pay, while others as strenuously refuse. Although an extra rate was charged at the time of the insurance, circumstances have since been brought to light which, if stated in the original proposal, would, it is averred, never have been accepted. The office issuing the policy being left to its remedy with those refusing to pay, the case will, it is expected, be brought forward in the London courts of law.

A FORTUNATE CANADIAN.—It is stated at Norwich that a person who a few years ago since was employed in one of the offices of the Norfolk Railway Company, and who emigrated afterwards to Canada, has by some fortunate mining adventure amassed a fortune of £40,000. The case is quite an exceptional one, but Canadian mining certainly seems about to open a rich field for British industry and enterprise.

EMBEZZLEMENT AND FLIGHT.—A young man named John Clitheroe, a collector and book-keeper in the employ of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, in the goods department, has absconded with about £130. It is believed that his defalcations will be [illegible] considerably more than the sum above-[illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY—SARDINIA.

TURIN, JUNE 10.—Garibaldi's last letters from Palermo have caused still greater excitement here. He asks for more brave men to fill the vacancies in his *cacciatori delle Alpi*, who, he says, were more than decimated in the recent battles. Now, there are numberless persons ambitious of taking the place of the dead and wounded, and the chief difficulty is that of selection. Italy is not dead, nor do the Italians dislike war, as has been calumniously asserted, though they are no longer willing to be the tools of foreigners and tyrants.

The chiefs of the new expedition which is going in aid of Garibaldi are Colonels Medici and Cosenz. The former has spent almost the whole of his military career as a volunteer and leader of volunteers; the latter was brought up in the military school of Naples called the Nunziatella. Medici is from Lomellina, a Piedmontese province. He emigrated when quite young, and went first to Spain, then to America, where he fought for liberty under Garibaldi. In 1848 he collected a band of volunteers, and led them against the Austrians. Then, at the conclusion of the war in Upper Italy, he went to Rome, where he was of great service to Garibaldi in his glorious resistance by which the soldiers of the fratricidal French republic were for two long months kept out of Rome. The French, it must be granted, felt that that war was for a bad cause, and did not fight with the enthusiasm they displayed last year at Magenta and Solferino. Medici was with Garibaldi at Varese and San Fermo, and again showed himself to be a valiant and intelligent leader of volunteers.

Enrico Cosenz is of a family of Swiss extraction, which has been settled at Naples for three generations. His father was a soldier, and he entered the Neapolitan army and followed Pepe to Venice. His military ability is great, and his courage undeniable. The most brilliant action of the defence of Venice was performed by him. When the Porta della Laguna was one night surprised by the enemy, he faced them single-handed, killed the officer who commanded them, and gave time for the defenders to come up. Last year General Ulloa, his fellow-citizen, wished to take him with him to Tuscany, but he preferred to remain with Garibaldi. With more of this stamp, and sufficient reinforcements (more than two thousand left here on Wednesday and Saturday last), Garibaldi will have the game in his own hands.

I had some conversation yesterday with the officer second in command of the steamer Piemonte, which conveyed Garibaldi to Sicily. "It seems to me like a dream," said he. "In less than a month I have made that wonderful landing, have been present at three fights, the last of which, and a bloody one it was, was in Palermo, and here I am come back with my mind full of the things I have seen. I hardly dare to tell them, they appear so astonishing. Garibaldi had a sort of magnetic attraction for me. Though I was half dead with hunger and fatigue, I could not bear that he should see me lagging behind; and I believe that many were in my case—anxious to fight, but quite tired out, and kept up mainly by the moral influence of Garibaldi, who was himself as gay as if on a pleasure trip. It is not true that the Neapolitans could have prevented our disembarkation. They did not arrive till we had landed, and were bringing on shore the last [illegible]. We tramped for three days and three nights, through sun and rain, and in this wearied-out state we gave battle at Calatafimi. I believe that we conquered through sheer desperation; for we gave ourselves up for dead. Luckily for us, the Neapolitan soldiers began to fire before we were within range, while we did not respond except by a stray shot or so. We descended into the valley that lay between us, ran up the other slope, and, when close, fired into them. By this time they had used up all their cartridges; but as we were only about 15 paces apart, and they were on the higher ground, they tried the effect of throwing at us the large stones which were lying plentifully about. One of these stones struck Garibaldi on the arm, whereupon he shouted and charged with the bayonet, and they broke and ran away. At that moment we forgot hunger and fatigue, and overtook and killed some of the fugitives. Half an hour afterwards, however, we felt half dead again, and it would have been all up with us if a fresh body had attacked us. Instead of this, fortunately we received fresh accessions of men and provisions from all parts, people having begun to believe in the revolution, and to think there was a chance of our doing something. Since that day, having rested a little, we have fought here and there, or manœuvred in order to second the movements of other bands, which the general alone was acquainted with. I saw Schiaffino, who had imprudently advanced too far, die like a hero. I saw Pilo fall dangerously wounded, and by this time he must be dead. I saw Carini, such a dandy in Paris, fighting like a lion, and exciting the admiration of all. Bixio, as usual, acted like a desperate fellow, who does not know what danger is. All these gallant men were wounded by the time we took Palermo."

Here the narrator was interrupted by the question—But how did this fight go—what movements did Garibaldi make?

"I can tell very little about it at all," he replied, "for all I saw was the point of my bayonet and that of some enemy, and all I heard was the thunder of the artillery round about me. I know that Garibaldi sent away the guns and a few squadrons to another spot, saying that if the enemy wanted to take those guns we should [illegible], and so we did; but it still seems to me an impossibility. Not one of us had more than seven cartridges in his pouch. The Sicilians had nothing but fowling-pieces without bayonets; they had pikes, a few pistols, and some hand-grenades. But they fought like devils, urged on by the women, some of whom fought at their side. Then the desertions began, and the officers, being left alone, said they were all pleased to be made prisoners of."

One of the vessels that left here the other day for Sicily is an American clipper. The two steamers of the expedition that followed the clipper were purchased at Marseilles and rechristened, being now called the Franklin and the Washington.

Here the party suspicious of and hostile to England are crying out furiously about the occupation of Fort Castellamare by your admiral, as reported here, for guaranteeing the faithful carrying out of the capitulations. They smell treason in the act, and it is said that the Neapolitan Minister is encouraging their suspicions.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

FRANCE.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.

Paris, Tuesday Evening.

A letter from Turin (10th June) states that Colonel Medici, who steamed off to Marsala with his division of Alpine hunters, took the opportunity of taking 400 barrels of powder left behind in a Genoese store by the French, as also some rifled cannon brought from England on spec., and lying on the strand of Pietro d'Arena. Cosentz is gone by the same ship. The American war ships before Palermo subscribed 300,000f. for Garibaldi. Greek skippers drive an active trade in firearms and even cannon. A Spanish corvette had anchored in the bay. *La Patrie* states, from a Palermo letter that, instead of eight regiments, twenty are in process of formation by Garibaldi. Caltanisetta, a central town in the island, has formed a junta presided over by Baron Trabonella, and soldiers are enrolled by thousands. At Sestri on the *riviera di Ponente* (which means the western coast of Genoa, and is not a river, though French papers so call it), three sailing vessels had started with 2,000 volunteers on the 9th instant.

Thursday next is appointed as a day of rejoicing all over France for the now accomplished fact of the augmented territory. The final vote of the Turin Senate having ratified that of the Parliament, and the treaty being formally published in the *Moniteur* this morning, nothing remains but a general *Te Deum*, with fireworks, &c., &c. No chance here of clerical functionaries running counter to national or imperial feelings; and as to the Savoy churchmen, "when the lads of the village shall merrily, ah! sound the tabor," they will be first in the throng. Yet they are fully aware that by thus coming under the operation of Code Napoleon they forfeit privileges reserved to their caste even in constitutional Piedmont; they lose the control and custody of the birth, death, and marriage, register, which passes from out of their keeping to that of the municipal authorities. Their intervention in matrimonial contracts, is no longer obligatory, been now simply optional; but their salaries on the French scale will be augmented and mitres, such as that which fell to their compatriot Dupanloup, are within their reach.

Grandguillot strikes up a dithyramb in the *Constitutionnel*, and exults in the kick administered to the treaties of Vienna. According to him France had been placed in the quarantine for forty years, but the gate of the Laravetto is now fairly broken down, and the Empire has taken *pratique* and enjoys the elbow-room. The Government of July, meaning Louis Philippe's period, comes in for due amount of scorn.

The Lombard portion of the public debt of Austria has, however, been fully transferred to the shoulders of the Italic kingdom, a transaction which was equally proposed in the case of Romagna, and Victor Emmanuel was, some months ago, quite willing to relieve his Holiness of half the debt for which he and Gregory VI had mortgaged the Legations to the Synagogue of Rothschilds, who only now can act as receivers on the private patrimony of St. Peter, viz., the Campagna, with Ombria and the Marches of Ancona. But any negociation of that sort is now at an end; the voluntary system must now supply the dividends, and, at the same time, feed and arm a crowd of Austro-Bavarians with sourkraut and saltpetre. The French Emperor's proposal of a fixed revenue, to be guaranteed by the Governments of Southern Europe, has been declined, while half a million of Roman dollars has hitherto been the sum total of voluntary taxation.

M. de Montreuil has summoned to trial before the tribunal of Clermont Bishop de Dreux Breze, a known partisan of the Elder Branch, to show cause how his cousin Marquis de Villette's property was bequeathed *in toto* to the bishop as trustee for an undeclared trust. The real legatee is supposed to be Henry Cinq; and the French law never recognises a trust [*fidei commis*] unless the inheritance be openly left for an object unobjectionable, and if a charity, an authorised one.

I announced yesterday the sailing of a strong fleet for the Bay of Naples from Toulon. A letter, signed "H," in *L'Independance Belge* (this signature is known), intimates French interference on the mainland to counterbalance the supposed British intervention in the insular part of the Two Sicilies. The permanent occupation of Civita Vecchia and Rome does not satisfy French ambition on the shores of that *Lac Français*, the Mediterranean. France is, however, doing something in those waters which meets general applause. Several cargoes of ocean oysters from the coast of La Rochelle have gone up to Bordeaux, and across the Canal de Languedoc, being now snugly deposited along the seaboard from the Cette to Marseilles and a better breed of these bivalves is now secured to dwellers on the margin of the blue inland sea.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 7 A.M.—I believe no telegrams of a trustworthy description were received here yesterday direct from Palermo. We feel the more disappointed as they would have put an end to the uncertainty which still prevails, in spite of the denials of the semi-official papers, about the alleged occupation by the English Admiral of the fort of Castellamare. I hear that at the French Foreign-office it is positively affirmed that the occupation has taken place, but that it is not desirable it should be spoken of in the press. It is not easy to understand how, with so many means of publicity, it is easy to conceal such a fact, if it be true. It appears that the Neapolitan Government has offered to grant a constitution to its people—a constitution resembling as closely as possible that which the Emperor of the French has given to his subjects; and that the offer made to M. Bressier, the French Minister at Naples, has been accepted at the Tuileries. If this prove correct, surely the Neapolitan people must be more advanced in sound political knowledge than is generally supposed. If it be safe to give them such a large measure of liberty as France enjoys, their political training must have been rapidly completed. The Commander de Martino, who comes here from the King of Naples, is described as of a very conciliatory character. He is said to have unlimited powers to submit the whole question to the French Emperor, with a view to an arrangement. It is too late, however, to do anything with Sicily, except to recognise its separation from Naples; and it is much to be doubted whether the admitted ability of M. de Martino will prove so entirely successful as is desired.

The Prince of Prussia was by no means willing to agree to the interview proposed on the part of the Emperor of the French, and it was only when the Prince was assured that the Emperor wished to make a special communication to him that he yielded.

ROME.

The following letter has been received from Rome, dated the 5th instant:—

"The greatest embarrassment the Papal Government experiences at present is from the want of money. The fitting out the army costs large sums, which can only be procured by a loan. The present position of affairs is not reassuring, and the future prospects less so. If the revolutionists, aided by a regular army, attack the Papal States, the Pope's troops can do nothing, and if the revolution triumphs in the Neapolitan States the Pope's dominions will inevitably be attacked. Many families who fled from Naples have arrived in Rome. Volunteers are again menacing the States of the Church on the side of Tuscany, and General Lamoricière has sent troops in that direction. Complaints are beginning to be heard of Monsignor de Merode, the Minister of War. It is said he has created great confusion in his department, and that many officers are so dissatisfied that they have resigned."

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 5th of June, says:—

"Anybody who wishes to be well received at the Court of St. Petersburg must not speak ill of the Emperor Napoleon or of his subjects. I cannot describe the joy felt among all classes when it was known the French Government was in accord with the Emperor Alexander on the Eastern Question. I must not forget to tell you that a ship of the line, called the Emperor Nicholas, was launched a few days since from the new dockyard. The crowd was immense, and the launch was accomplished in presence of the Emperor and the other members of the Imperial family with perfect success. It was a regular holiday. Since there is no longer a Russian fleet in the Black Sea the Government and the nation attach a feeling of pride and of patriotism to the formation of a powerful fleet in the Baltic. Numerous hands are employed in the dockyards, but notwithstanding the energy displayed by the Grand Duke Constantine, it is doubtful whether the Russian navy will ever become formidable. However that may be, the Emperor Nicholas is the giant of the Russian navy. She is pierced for 130 guns, and that number of steel rifled cannon are waiting for her at Cronstadt."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 9.—As copies of the draught of the Budget for 1861 are in many hands, some interesting particulars have come to the knowledge of the public. The Emperor has for his own person 315,000fl.; the Empress-Mother (the widow of the late Emperor Francis), 52,500fl.; the reigning Empress, 105,000fl.; the Archduchess Sophia, 52,500fl.; the Archdukes Francis Charles, Louis (the brother of the late Emperor Francis), and Reignier, 109,200fl. The charity fund of the Emperor is 66,150fl. The outlay for the persons depending on the Court is 1,096,709fl.; and the annual cost of orders, 43,724fl. The annual "subvention" for the Imperial Royal Opera is 310,000fl.; and that for the Burg Theatre, in which there are first-rate dramatic performances in the German language, 84,000fl.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A quarterly general meeting of the proprietors of East India Stock was held on Wednesday, at the India-house, Leadenhall-street, London—Colonel Sykes, chairman of the Court of Directors, presiding.

The Chairman announced that the warrants for the dividend payable on the 6th of July next would be ready for delivery on that day.

The Secretary read the statement of accounts.

THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Chairman informed the court that the proposed bill to transfer the capital stock of the company to the Government had not yet been prepared. After a fruitless correspondence with the Secretary of State for India, he addressed himself personally to Sir Charles Wood on the subject, telling him that he had no more right to interfere with the payments of the dividends of the company than he had with any railway stock in this country. As soon as the bill should be furnished to the Court of Directors they would, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, open a communication with the Bank of England, but until the court were in possession of the proposal of the Government they deemed it to be premature to attempt making any arrangements with the bank.

Mr. Crawshay, as the mover of the resolution referred to by the chairman, said that he certainly understood that the directors would have communicated with the Bank of England without waiting for any further communication from the Government. By doing so all blame of delay would have rested solely upon the Secretary of State for India. He therefore moved that the directors be respectfully requested not to wait any longer for any communication respecting the proposed bill before applying to the Bank of England on the subject of an arrangement for the future payment of the dividends of the company, according to the resolution passed at the last general court.

Mr. Jones seconded the motion.

Dr. Beattie thought it possible that if the directors were to take immediate action the proposed bill might be found to be unnecessary.

Mr. Dent said the intention of the Government was not merely to take upon itself the payment of the company's dividends, but also all the multifarious transactions of the Home Indian Government; no arrangement, therefore, which the company could make with the Bank of England could possibly render the bill unnecessary. The Bank, it was known, was prepared to accede to the Government proposition; it would be premature, therefore, for the company to apply to the Bank for an arrangement, as it was not certain that the company would have any funds to deal with. He hoped, under the circumstances, the hon. proprietor would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Crawshay believed a very serious error of judgment would be committed if the court were to wait for the bill. His object was to throw the whole responsibility on the Secretary of State. He could not, therefore, consent to withdraw his motion.

The Chairman said the Court of Directors did not think it would be suitable with their dignity to endeavour to make an arrangement with the Bank of England when it was not certain that the Secretary of State for India would give them the funds by means of which they could carry out any such arrangement. The directors, however, were entirely in the hands of the proprietors on this question.

After some further discussion the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

THE "ONE TUN" RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The annual meeting of the friends and members of a "ragged school" located in the centre of one of the most squalid quarters of Westminster took place on Wednesday. As the most active labourer in this good enterprise, Miss Adeline Cooper, relies for much of her success upon the abatement of intoxication in the district, it is a circumstance equally cheerful and piquant that the school should be held in a "converted" public-house. The building in question is the "One Tun," which was for nearly two centuries a notorious house of call for thieves. Perkins' Rents, in which the "One Tun" is situate, appears to be a very bad place. It is certainly a very poor one. The ex pothouse, with its evil name scratched off the lamp over the door to make way for the inscription, "Ragged Schools," stands midway down the Rents with the lowest and most abominable dens on either side and over the way. It should be observed that the schools are not limited to simple teaching. Besides the day and evening studies the operations include Sunday schools, mothers' meetings, ragged church, men's weekly lecture, lending library, and clothing fund. The lady we have named as prominent among the working supporters of the institution has also organised a "band of hope," which now numbers above a hundred boys and girls. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who presided on this occasion, in a plain and feeling speech congratulated those he saw before him on the good effects of their continued attendance. He observed that the reports of these schools were very important documents. They spoke a truth to which all stipendiary magistrates, all police authorities, and all records of crime, would bear testimony, and that was that the criminal habits of the juvenile population in such districts as this were rapidly on the decline. Parkhurst, which was built to hold 750, had now only 350 inmates. Dwelling on some of the peculiar ramifications of ragged schools, he specially praised the system of following the pupils out into the world, and not allowing their link with the school to be broken. He also referred in an encouraging manner to the mothers' meetings, and concluded his address with an exhortation to the women who were present. A distribution of prizes to five boys and one girl followed the address of his lordship. The prizes were simple tokens in recognition of good character, shown by the recipients in their having retained situations for a period of more than a year in each instance. The six children presented an appearance far removed from their normal condition of raggedness; and indeed, as the Earl of Shaftesbury observed, the general amelioration in this respect might seem to have deprived the school of any right to its name. There were, however, some shoeless, unkempt urchins, dotted here and there in the crowd, who have yet to experience the benefits of frequenting the "One Tun."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of the sum of £16 1s., on account of unpaid taxes, from "N. J."

Sporting.

TRAMORE STEEPLECHASES.

Stewards:—The Hon. W. C. Talbot, M.P.; H. W. Briscoe, Esq.; James Scully, Esq.; Captain Doyle, Captain Esmonde, M.P.; John A. O'Keeffe, Esq.; James Power, Esq.; P. W. Power, Esq.

R. J. Hunter, Esq., Judge. Mr. J. Phelan, Clerk of the Course.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

This day was rather showery, the attendance very poor, and the racing extremely good.

Sweepstakes of 4 sovs, 50 sovs added, 11st each. Winners of a race or a steeplechase value £40 to carry 4lb; of £60, 7lb extra; of 100 sovs, 10lb extra. Horses that never won a race or steeplechase value £30, allowed 7lb; 3 sovs entrance; the winner to pay 5 sovs to the fund. One mile-and-a-half heats.

Mr. Pywer's ch g Daniel (Hyland), 10st 4lb ... 2 0 1 1
Captain Shaw's b m Twilight (owner), 11st 1lb ... 1 2 2 2
Mr. Bunbury's br m Secret (D. Meany), 11st 1lb ... dist.
Mr. O'Keefe's b g Knave of Hearts (Cusack), 10st 11lb ... 3 0 dist.
Mr. Mackey's b g Rifleman, late May (Cloney), 10st 4lb ... 0 dist.
Mr. O'Donnell's b g Tearaway (Brenan), 10st 4lb ... dist.
Mr. Cusack's ch m Canary (W. Cusack), 11st 4lb ... 0 1 fell dist.

1st by a neck; 2nd by a length; 3rd by half a length; 4th by two lengths.

Sweepstakes of 3 sovs, 25 sovs added, 10st 7lb each. Winners of a race or steeplechase value £20, 4lb extra; of £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won allowed 4lb; 3 sovs entrance; the winner to pay 2 sovs to the fund. One mile-and-a-half heats.

Mr. Armstrong's b m Daisy Queen (Cloney), 10st 4lb ... 1 1
Mr. M'Carthy's g g Bonnie Charlie (Carroll), 10st 11lb ... 3 2
Mr. Jones' ch m Jenny Lind (Day), 10st 4lb ... 3
Mr. Kent's ch g Cock Robin (Hogan), 10st ... dist.
Mr. M'Donnell's ch g Red Rover (J. Meany), 10st ... dist.
Mr. Nolan's ch g Pieton (Cusack), 10st ... dist.
Mr. Walsh's ch m Ringlet (Foley), 10st ... dist.
Mr. Smith's b m Rosalind (Hyland), 10st ... 2 fell dist.

Each heat won easily.

DUBLIN FOOT RACES.

The committee regret that the recent heavy rains have rendered it impossible to hold races on Saturday evening next, the ground being so saturated that it will require several days of fine weather to dry it sufficiently for the reception of the public. A day will be fixed as early as possible, and due notice given in the morning papers.

T. R. [illegible], LL., Honorary Secretary.

N.B.—No additional entries can be taken.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

The annual meeting of the above society was held on Wednesday, in the school-rooms, Broadstone, Westminster. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, President, occupied the chair.

The attendance was not by any means so numerous as upon some former occasions. The disposition of the room was altered: about 12 feet wide, next the chairman's table, was enclosed for those visitors, mostly ladies, who had what is called the privilege of *entree*. Behind this the representatives of the press were placed, making the accommodation for newspaper publicity quite a secondary consideration, and somewhat retrogressive in its character. The reporters were not "half-way" distance to the chair, and their view of the speakers was obtained by furtive glances between summer bonnets, as they moved to and fro on the heads of the wearers, whilst the latter chatted and smiled and commented on the various speakers. Amongst the Bishops present were those of London, Oxford, Carlisle, Winchester, Lichfield, St. David's, Llandaff, Sodor and Man, Lincoln, and Bangor. A considerable number of clergymen were on the platform around the chair; the remainder of the auditory barely numbered fifty persons, including the ladies.

The proceedings having been opened by prayer, his Grace rose and said that the society was still prospering: in their financial position he was happy to say they were in a better position than some two years ago. He referred to the commission that had sat upon the best system of education to be adopted for the people at large. He did not believe that any secular system whatever would satisfy the wants of the public. He said he had been very much struck by some facts which he had learned through the City Mission. During the past year they had managed to get 100,000 children to school, but that was not what it ought to be when it was considered that these were drawn from a million of persons. He was, however, happy to state that one million of children were now receiving education in the principles of the Church of England. (Cheers.) His grace then called on the secretary to read the report for the past year.

It was a very lengthy document, but the following outline will serve to explain the principal items:—Last year the society paid £2,970 for school-rooms and teachers' houses, which helped to provide accommodation for 18,741 children. The total number of schools in union with the society was 11,539. It was stated incidentally that the entire income of the society for the past year amounted to nearly £13,000.

Sir James Kaye Shuttleworth rejoiced in the great union of the clergy and laity on the question of education, and concluded by moving a resolution thanking his grace the president, and the committee, for their services, and hoping that they would continue to maintain the principles upon which their present system was based.

The Rev. Dr. Burgess, the rector of Chelsea, seconded the motion. He said if the people of the country were polled, vote by vote, not one in forty would vote for secular education without the religious element. They had every one of them the fullest confidence in their clergy. (Cheers.)

A Rev. Gentleman complained of the overbearing conduct of one of the Government inspectors of schools, and wished to know if, in cases where he had stopped the grant, as he had threatened to do in one instance, would any appeal lie from his report?

Sir J. K. Shuttleworth said that the inspector was open to complaint from the archbishop, which, under certain circumstances, would lead to the officer's dismissal.

The resolution was spoken to by several gentlemen, and carried unanimously.

The business of the day was then brought to a conclusion.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, LONDON, JUNE 14.—Henry Francis Richardson, solicitor, was found guilty, at the Central Criminal Court to-day, on a charge of embezzling moneys belonging to the London Rifle Brigade. There was reason to believe he had embezzled £500. The sentence of the court was four years' penal servitude.

CAUTION TO PUBLICANS.—At Thurles Petty Sessions, on Saturday, a publican named John Molony was fined £5 for assaulting Constable Egan, while in discharge of his duty, when arresting a prisoner.

TRANSATLANTIC SECURITIES.—Of £100,000,000 sterling invested in Transatlantic securities, chiefly railways, upwards of £50,000,000 are lost. This should be a lesson to invest at home in good railways, tramways, land and slob reclamation, and mines.

Prince Milosch, of Servia, who was lately dangerously ill, has so far recovered as to be able to go to Alexinatz, to take the waters. The princess, his daughter-in-law, is about to visit Ostend.

A HINT TO MR. HORACE MANN.—I don't believe a word of the Registrar-General's return. I have no kind of confidence in those census papers which are occasionally distributed at our houses. In point of fact, when I know how the cook and housemaid at Gammalodge set the laws of their country at defiance upon the occasion of the last returns, and yet have not been sent to Newgate or the Tower, neither has the Attorney-General done anything to their prejudice in an *ex officio* way, how is it possible to have confidence on more critical points? Cook is 57 years of age, if she is a day; she represented herself as 26. Betty is a Particular Baptist, but returned herself as a member of the Establishment, because she considered it more genteel.—*Once a Week.*

WESLEYAN METHODISM.—The annual returns just prepared, with reference to the position of the Wesleyan Methodist communion, show a considerable increase in the number of members in the society as compared with former years. The advance has been general throughout the country, except in Lincolnshire, which has been for years a stronghold of Methodism. The returns from North Wales, the Isle of Man, and the Shetland Islands have not been made public. These returns, so far as they go, exhibit a total of 277,580 members in the society, being an increase of 15,469 on the year. There are also upwards of 26,000 members on trial.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—A report, intended to be annual, on the subject of railways in India, has been presented to the Secretary of State for India by Mr. Danvers, the secretary to the Railway Department of the India-office. It describes the eight Railway Companies and the Steam Flotilla Company for the Indus. The railways are to make 4,917 miles of communication, and the Flotilla Company to navigate 570 miles of the Indus. By the end of last year the three great companies—the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula, and the Madras—had 636 miles open. The estimated cost of the whole of these undertakings is £52,430,000, but at present the Indian Government has only authorised £34,133,300 to be raised, and the amount actually raised at the end of 1859 was £27,079,712. It is remarkable that of this sum only £625,971 has been subscribed in India, or £1 in every £44. With regard to the magnitude of the works, the report instances the bridges over the Soane and Jumna, the former consisting of 28 spans of 150 feet each, the latter of 15 spans of 200 feet. The rails will be laid upon the tops of the girders, the space beneath being made available for an ordinary carriage road. On the mountains which separate Bombay from the Deccan one of the inclines will be 14 miles in length, the total elevation being 1,831 feet, the steepest gradient 1 in 37, the length of tunnelling 1 mile 44 chains. The rails to be sent out from England will weigh 1,210,000 tons; more than 794,904 tons had been shipped up to the end of last year.

An important meeting of the gentry, traders, and farmers residing in the neighbourhood of Portumna assembled in the court-house of that town on Saturday, at the invitation of the Marquis of Clanricarde, to consider the project of a railway from the eastern side of Portumna-bridge to the railway station of Parsonstown. His lordship explained certain details connected with the merits of the scheme, and the prospects of success which it appeared to present, and invited an expression of opinion upon them from the gentlemen present, as well as the co-operation of those who desired to see it carried into execution. It appears that the length of the line is 12 miles—which, it is supposed, may be made for about £53,000, the ground to be traversed presenting great facilities for such a work, and being for the most part not of high value. Considerable discussion ensued, every person present, with one single exception, appearing anxious that a company should be formed to construct the railway, and confident that the speculation would speedily prove profitable. A list was then made of those who were ready to join so soon as such a company should be organised, and names were immediately put down for an amount of shares sufficient to ensure the formation of the company, and the execution of the line.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday evening the Rev. Henry Grattan Guinness, as previously announced, preached in the Congregational Church, Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown. A very large number of the most respectable inhabitants were present, and, previous to the commencement of the service, so great was the crowd that it was impossible to obtain seats, and many more were obliged to go away, unable even to obtain admission. The rev. gentleman preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon from the second verse of the thirty-second chapter of the Book of the Prophet Isaiah, introducing many touching and affecting narratives of incidents which came under his notice during his recent visit to the United States of America.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning Daniel M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat on the bench. No case of public interest came before the court, which adjourned at the usual hour.

ROYAL HOTEL, GRESHAM-TERRACE.

The following were amongst the latest departures:—Francis Henry, Esq., and Mrs. Henry; W. Young, Esq.; Mrs. and the Misses Young; John B. Pike, Esq. The following are at present sojourning in the hotel:—Mrs. and Master Darley; Mr. and Mrs. Brabazon; Mr. and Miss Ross; Mrs. and the Misses Murray; J. Daniel, Esq.; W. Caddell, Esq.

FRENCH DUTIES ON LINENS.

The natural desire of those interested in the linen trade to learn what modifications are likely to be made in the French duties on linen goods has not hitherto been gratified, and from a letter received in Dundee on Wednesday morning, from Mr. Cobden, it appears that there will still be considerable delay before the adjustment of those duties is entered upon. Mr. Wm. Small, on behalf of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, lately wrote to the free-trade diplomatist, expressing the anxiety felt on the subject, inquiring when the duties on linen and jute manufactures would come under review, and expressing a hope that Mr. Cobden had seen no reason to change his opinion that we should not be in a worse position in July, 1861, than the Belgian manufacturers are. He has received the following reply:—

32, Rue de l'Université, Paris.

DEAR SIR,—I am afraid it will be several weeks before the linen, &c., question comes on, but you shall have at least a week's notice. The duties on linen and hemp manufactures and yarns will be placed on a level with those of Belgium on the 1st of June next.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) R. COBDEN.

Wm. Small, Esq.

So far as the protracted delay in fixing the duties is concerned, this communication is unsatisfactory, but the statement as to our being placed a year hence on the same footing as the Belgians is important and gratifying. The duties levied on linens and linen yarns entering France from the United Kingdom are, in round numbers, 100 per cent. in excess of the duties levied on similar goods entering France from Belgium; in some cases considerably more. For instance, on linens, 37 porter, and all the qualities under that standard, the duty per 100 kilogrammes is £3 4s. 3d. if from England, and £1 4s. 6d. if from Belgium—in other words, the duty on the fabrics manufactured in this district is 165 per cent. in excess of duty on similar fabrics manufactured in Belgium. The importance, therefore, of the duties being equalised to the lower rate can scarcely be over estimated.—*Dundee paper.*

It is said that the insurance offices intend presenting a petition to the Emperor, praying that a law may be passed to prohibit the sale of matches made with white phosphorus, and to allow none but those made of amorphous phosphorus to be made for the future. Official returns show that the average annual number of accidental fires in France was about 2,900 up to 1838, before friction matches came into use. In 1844 the number had risen to 4,000, which has constantly increased, till in 1857 there were 10,000 fires.

The Marquis de Villette, who died last year, bequeathed a large property to the Bishop of Moulins. The will is disputed by the next of kin, on the ground that the gift was clothed with a secret trust not allowed by French law, the trust being moreover—but this in a legal point of view is unimportant—in favour of the Count de Chambord. The case will be heard next week at Clermont; M. Berryer is counsel for the bishop, and M. Mane for the family.

OLDSTONE FAIR.—The usual June fair of Oldstone, so justly celebrated for its stock of horses, was held on Wednesday, and was very largely attended. The principal purchases during the day were effected by the dealers who lately attended Banbridge. Mr. M'Killop, of Ballymena, bought a very fine horse—one of the best four-year-olds exhibited—at £60; and Mr. Ferren sold a black horse at £70. These were the two pick horses of the fair. Farm horses could have been bought at a value, owing to the presumed scarcity of fodder next year, which makes farmers desirous of parting with any horses which they do not require. The cattle fair was large, and milch cows were quickly bought up by English and Scotch buyers at an advance in price. There was a very small supply of beef, which sold at from 5½d. to 6d. per lb., sinking offal. Sheep were exhibited, but there were few purchases. Mutton sold at from 6d. to 8d. per lb., and lambs at from 26s. to 30s. a piece.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

PRUSSIA.

The correspondent of the *Times* says, it was only when the Prince Regent was assured the Emperor wished to make a special communication to him, that he agreed to the interview proposed on the part of the Emperor of the French.

RAILWAYS.

The *Times* reports that yesterday there was a better feeling in the Railway market, several of the heavier stocks closing at an advance. Business however, continues very limited. The apprehension of a falling off in the traffic returns of the next half-year, from the less favourable state of trade, tended in some degree to check speculation.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY.—The Prince Regent, accompanied by his chamberlain and military suite, will leave at 6-30 p.m. for Baden.

The King of Hanover arrived here this morning and had an interview of several hours' duration with the Prince Regent. The King returns this evening to Hanover.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, JUNE 13.—Marshal Valliant is expected here. He will visit the King.

SICILY.

PALERMO, JUNE 13.—The embarkation of Royal troops continue. The town is still barricaded.

NAPLES.

The *Portafoglio* announces that several English men-of-war have been sent to Naples.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 6TH.—Sir Harry Bulwer has firmly pointed out to the Porte the necessity of repressing abuses, and said that upon such repression depended the support of England. The representations were favourably received by the Sultan, who sent his portrait to the ambassador.

THE ENGLISH FLEET AT MALTA.

MALTA, JUNE 9TH, VIA MARSEILLES.—It is said that the English fleet commanded by Admiral Martin, will leave Malta to-day for Besika Bay.

MAIL NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, THURSDAY.—The Bavaria, which left New York on the 1st inst., arrived off the Needles at 7-30 a.m.

FRANCE AND SAVOY.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains several decrees regulating the customs administration, and the military organisation of Savoy and Nice.

According to a project of law which has been submitted to the corps legislatif Savoy, will form two departments.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The *Times* says, Government will propose to commence the fortifications and other works immediately and the commissioners have pointed out how they may be available for defence in three or four months, even while far short of completion. It is intended to raise the money by terminable annuities, so that the whole sum may be absorbed in 25 years. The *Times* adds, our present expenditure is enormous and intolerable. We must escape from it in one way or another—simply to disband and disarm might inspire contempt, and so provoke aggression. A gratuitous war is at best a dangerous speculation. These fortifications may enable a moderate army and navy to do the work of much larger forces, and may so enable us to rest on our finances.

The *Star*, on the other hand, says it cannot for one moment believe that the British public will acquiesce in so monstrous a scheme, the carrying out of which will only prepare the way for a still more formidable appropriation of the public money for similar objects, on equally plausible pretexts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Great Eastern on her return voyage will make Milford Haven her port of call.

Telegrams from Vienna announces that a full and official statement of the public debt of Austria is to be published.

The directors of the National Provincial Bank of England announce a half-yearly dividend at the rate of eight per cent., payable after the 12th July.

The Peruvian Government invites tenders for the consignment and sale of the Chincha guano.

It is understood that Garibaldi will not undertake anything in Sicily for some days to come. He is busy organising his resources.

The *Times*, *Daily News*, and *Post*, have each a leader on the attempt at Norwich by certain priests, to withdraw a youth of large expectations from the control of his natural guardian.

The *Post* says there is no truth in the rumour that France is about to send a corps of observation to the Swiss frontier.

The three large Government banks at St. Petersburg, are to be amalgamated into one national institution, of which Baron Steiglitz is to be first governor.

The *Times* announces that the new Russian loan is expected to be a 4½ per cent. stocks. Messrs. Baring are to introduce it, and the amount is expected to be about [illegible].

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

It will be remembered that a Royal Commission was issued last August to inquire into "the present state, condition, and sufficiency of the fortifications existing for the defence of the United Kingdom, and to examine into all works at present in progress for the improvement thereof, and to consider the most effectual means of rendering the same available, especially all such works of defence as are intended for the protection of the Royal arsenals and dockyards, in case of any hostile attack being made by foreign enemies both by sea and land."

The report of the commissioners, dated February 7, 1860, is published to-day.

In the outset of the report the commissioners state their opinion that a fleet alone is sufficient for the defence of the United Kingdom. The introduction of steam and other causes have operated to our disadvantage. (The importance of an efficient Channel Fleet is, however, fully recognised.) The consequent necessity for protecting dockyards is, therefore, laid down. The difficulty of preventing the landing of an enemy is admitted, and the commissioners proceed to consider the means of defence against an enemy when landed. Our regular army is, and must always be, small, and the volunteers could not at first be able to meet the regularly disciplined soldiers of continental armies on anything like usual terms.

"Having carefully weighed the foregoing considerations, we are led to the opinion that neither our fleet, our standing army, nor our volunteer forces, nor even the three combined, can be relied on as sufficient in themselves for the security of the kingdom against foreign invasion. We therefore proceed to consider what part of our instructions which directs our attention especially to fortifications. The objects proposed to be obtained by fortifying any place are, to enable a small body of troops to resist a superior force which may attack it, or to enable partially trained bodies of men to contend successfully with those more perfectly disciplined than themselves. There seems no reason to doubt that such troops as may be got together from the embodied or less perfectly trained portion of the militia, with local or other volunteers, would, with an admixture of regular soldiery, be able to defend our dockyards against very superior numbers when fortified with due regard to these principles."

The commissioners indicate that either an increase of the army or fortifications is absolutely necessary, and they compare the cost of the two:—

"A large permanent increase to the regular army, taking into account pay, clothing, provisions, barracks, pensions, and all other charges, would involve an annual charge to the country which may be calculated at from £60,000 to £70,000 per one thousand men. This sum would be irrespective of the expenses of raising the men, which we take at £11 a man, and of the necessary increase to barrack accommodation, which on the present scale would amount to at least £100 a man; making a first charge of £111,000 per one thousand men, and an annual charge of £60,000 to £70,000.

"We do not express an opinion as to the permanent increase to the army which would be necessary under the circumstances supposed. It would, however, cost upon this calculation, more than eight millions at the outset, and nearly four millions annually afterwards, to double the number of regular troops now at home—viz., about 56,000 men, exclusive of the Indian depots; and this would not be an adequate permanent increase if the aid of fortifications were to be dispensed.

"The same eight millions expended on fortifications would be far more efficient for the defence of the dockyards than any such increase of the regular army, would incidentally provide barrack accommodation for some thousands of men, and would entail no future annual charge, beyond a small sum for maintenance, and the expense of embodying the substitutes for regular troops, whether volunteers, fencibles, or militia, for three weeks' training, which could not much exceed one twentieth of the cost of an equal regular force."

It is laid down that we cannot fortify the whole assailable portion of the coast, and that fortifications should be restricted to vital points. The Royal Dockyards are vital points.

"Woolwich, which is at present our only great depot for munitions of war, whether for land or sea service, and the place in which thousands are produced, must also be considered a vital point. It is difficult to overestimate the consequences of the loss, or even of a temporary suspension of the operations of that great arsenal, as at present constituted, during a state of war. It would be felt throughout the empire. Lastly, we consider the harbour of Portland, from its situation and capabilities; that of Dover from the position which it occupies; and that of Cork, the naval station of Ireland; to be points requiring more or less special consideration with respect to fortifications for their protection."

As to the defence of London, the commissioners say:—

"The defence of London has not been brought under our consideration, and it is therefore only necessary to point out that it does not materially affect the conclusions we have arrived at with regard to the fortification of the dockyards. If London were placed in such a state of defence as to render an attack on it improbable by an enemy established on shore, even in such force as to be able to hold in check any army that could be brought against him, an invader's attention would then be turned to the dockyards and arsenals, as by the destruction of these he might hope to annihilate the naval power of the country, and deprive it of further means of resistance. If, on the other hand, London cannot be rendered capable of resisting an attack [illegible] advance of one quarter. National and Royals gave way to the extent of one quarter [illegible] of the army in the field, the dockyards and arsenals, if fortified, become places of refuge from which the defence of the country can be protracted as means of resistance organised; and unless these are capable of resistance, our naval means fail with the capital, and the whole power of the nation is practically in abeyance. Indeed, the fortification of the dockyards and arsenals by land would aid materially in the defence of London itself; for whilst by means of the system proposed the vital points of the empire would be protected against either capture or bombardment, the fortifications by land would act the manœuvring army free to operate against the enemy."

There are some works of defence now in progress.

"During the last two years, more especially, plans of fortification, involving an ultimate expenditure of about a million and a half sterling, have been sanctioned by Parliament for works of considerable extent at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and Portland; and contracts have accordingly been entered into for the satisfaction of those defences, which are now in active progress, and to which we will more particularly refer in considering the defence of each of these places."

The commissioners do not recommend stationary batteries, but moveable floating batteries are approved of.

The following is laid down as the principle on which the proposed defensive works should be constructed:—

"The nature of the works which we propose for defence against a naval attack will of necessity vary according to the locality. We have proposed open batteries, secured against a *coup-de-main* by a tower or defensible barrack in their rear, wherever they could be made to answer the object desired; but where the sites were so circumscribed as not to afford sufficient space for the requisite amount of fire, and in cases where great expense must be incurred in constructing foundations on shoals, it is absolutely necessary that such batteries should be casemated, so as to obtain by tiers of guns as nearly as possible the same effect that is produced by open batteries extended over a considerable length of shore."

"The works should be so designed as to be defended by a small body of men against a *coup-de-main*; but that they should at all the same time have capabilities of resistance that will enable them to withstand any attack likely to be brought against them. With this view they should be provided with redoubts at their gorge, by means of which an enemy would be prevented from holding the work if he should succeed in obtaining partial possession of it. The main ramparts should be capable of affording a heavy fire of artillery and musketry in those directions over which an enemy must make his approach; and bomb-proof cover should be provided for the garrison. In situations where the ditches can be filled with water, no revetement need be constructed; but wherever this is not the case, they should either have scarps and counterscarps, or detached walls of masonry; and in either case they should be flanked both by artillery and musketry.

The next question is the cost:—

"The amount of our special estimate is £10,390,000; of which sum £1,885,000 is for the purchase of land, £7,005,000 for the fortifications we recommend for erection, £500,000 for the armament of works, as shown below (sec. 39), and £1,000,000 for floating defences. To this must be added £1,460,000 for works already sanctioned and in course of execution; the whole amounting to £11,850,000, as detailed below.

Place.	Recommendations of the Royal Commission. Purchase of Land.	Erection Works.	Already authorized but not voted.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Portsmouth	150,000	2,070,000	680,000	2,900,000
Plymouth	740,000	1,910,000	300,000	3,000,000
Pembroke	150,000	440,000	165,000	755,000
Portland	100,000	150,000	400,000	650,000
Dover	50,000	400,000	Nil.	450,000
Medway & Sheerness	—	400,000	Nil.	400,000
Chatham	150,000	1,170,000	Nil.	1,320,000
Woolwich	500,000	400,000	Nil.	900,000
Cork	90,000	150,000	185,000	425,000
Cork	—	120,000	Nil.	120,000
Armament of Work: Floating Defences ..	—	—	—	500,000
	—	—	—	1,000,000
Total	1,885,000	7,005,000	1,460,000	11,850,000

"It is to be observed that the above sum includes the provision of barrack accommodation, for the most part bomb-proof, for about 30,000 men, with all the space and conveniences provided for troops under ordinary arrangements; and for nearly double that number when the works are fully garrisoned for defence. This accommodation must have been equally provided under any other system of defence, and is already urgently required in many of the places it is proposed to fortify.

"Judging from works for which contracts are already undertaken, those which your commissioners recommend may very well be executed in three years; but it would be desirable to allow three years and a quarter for the completion of the whole, in order that contractors may have the benefit of the months from April to June, inclusive, in the fourth year. The payments would therefore extend over four years; and the reserved, which may be taken at 5 per cent, on the entire estimate, would not be paid until after the completion of the contracts.

"It is probable that the land would be paid for, two-thirds in the first year, and one-third in the second. As regards the works themselves, the expenditure on them would not, we doubt, be less in the first year than in those of the other two, both because of unforeseen delays which might take place in purchase [illegible] stances, and on account of the nature of the work that would be performed at the outset, which, consisting chiefly of excavations, is less expensive than the building part of the fortifications.

"The entire expenditure may be apportioned as follows:—

1st year:—			
For works proposed	Land	£1,885,000	
	Works	1,305,000	
For works already sanctioned ..		500,000	
For floating defences		500,000	
For armaments		150,000	
			£3,075,000
2nd year:—			
For works proposed	Land	400,000	
	Works	2,581,000	
For works already sanctioned ..		700,000	
For floating defences		500,000	
For armaments		150,000	
			4,331,000
3rd year:—			
For works proposed		2,581,000	
For works already sanctioned ..		200,000	
For armaments		150,000	
			2,931,000
4th year:—			
For works proposed		983,000	
For armaments		125,000	
			1,108,000
Total			£11,850,000

"With respect to works of land defence which mutually support one another, such as those with which it is proposed to surround Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, we conceive that the following principles should be adhered to:—

1. That each work should have its principal salients and flanks partially armed, even during peace, a very few guns will suffice for this purpose.
2. That there should be in reserve in each work, but not mounted, unless the perishable carriages and platforms will be under cover, as many more guns and carriages as will extend the protection of the flanks and faces to what we would term a war armament, as distinguished from a siege armament.
3. Lastly, that there be a general reserve, in some convenient central depot in each position, of a further number of guns and carriages sufficient to complete the armament of any one of the fronts of attack to its maximum or siege establishment, together with the proper proportion of every description of store to effect repairs and replace casualties.

"The magazine accommodation, the provision of storerooms, and the conveniences for filling shells and fixing fuses, should be calculated generally for the siege armament.

"Your Commissioners now proceed to submit a concise statement, in tabular form, of the number of guns, amount of barrack accommodation, and probable expense of all the works they have recommended, together with similar information respecting those in progress:—

Station.	Guns. No.	Guns. Total No.	Barrack Accommodation, chiefly Bomb-proof. No. of Men.	Barrack Accommodation, chiefly Bomb-proof. Total No.	Expense of Works, including Purchase of Land. —	Expense of Works, including Purchase of Land. Total.
					£	£
Portsmouth and Isle of Wight. Recommended by Royal Commission ..	947	7229	4000	8000	2,400,000	2,600,000
In works in progress ..	250	1947	1500	6820	400,000	
Plymouth. Recommended by R. C.	742	7010	2000	3,070,000	3,200,000	
In works in progress ..	120	1000		350,000		
Pembroke. Recommended by R. C.	162	1700	600	600,000	1,000,000	
In works in progress ..	140	1000		150,000		
Portland. Recommended by R. C. £100,000 for purchase of land, and £180,000 for works already projected.		2700	312	Nil.	748,000	
In works in progress ..	200	2900	2000	980,000	980,000	
Thames. Recommended by R. C. Middle Tower and Shearness.	110	1100	1100	1190	180,000	180,000
Recommended by R. C. Chatham.	204	200	1400	1400	450,000	450,000
Recommended by R. C. Woolwich.	333	223	2570	2500	1,520,000	1,320,000
Recommended by R. C. Dover.	110	110	1500	1500	700,000	700,000
Recommended by R. C.	30		300		170,000	
In works in progress ..	60		900		155,000	
Cork.		90		600		325,000
Recommended by R. C.	90	90	600	600	120,000	120,000
Total Guns and Barracks.		5721		20580		
Armament of Works recommended by Royal Com.						500,000
Floating Defences						1,000,000
Total Estimate of Expense						11,850,000

"We have now completed the task assigned to us by your Majesty's Royal Commission, to the extent of our present instructions; reserving only for a subsequent report the question of an internal arsenal. We submit our unanimous recommendations to your Majesty's gracious consideration, with a firm conviction that their adoption will place the power of this country for self-defence on a par with its other elements of greatness and strength; will give security to its industry and commerce; afford a guarantee for the maintenance of peace; and add a new glory to your Majesty's reign.

"Witness our hands and seals, this 7th day of February, 1860.

(Signed) "Harry D. Jones, Major-General.
"D. A. Cameron, Major-General.
"Geo. Frederick Ward, Colonel.
"F. Abbott, Major-General.
"A. Cooper Key, Captain R.N.
"J. H. Lefroy, Colonel R.A.
"Jas. Ferguson.
"Wm. F. Drummond Jervois, Major R.E., and Assist. I.G.F., Secretary."

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board was held on yesterday—

Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., in the chair.

The other members present were:—George G. Place, J.P.; D. P. Ryan, J.P.; George Dean, J.P.; Carew A. O'Dwyer, J.P.; Doctor Wall; Doctor Owens; Messrs. John Ousley Bossall, Edmund Lawless, Cornelius Shannon, William Beasely, Thomas F. Caldbeck, Simon Ledwidge, John Draper, John Byrne, John Prescott, W. F. Drought, Andrew Rogers, Maurice Connor, George Austin, John Keogh, Samuel Warren, Thomas W. Falkner, John Reddy, John H. Askins, Patrick Whelan, Francis Dowling, Thomas Dockrell, Henry Kingsmill.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Number remaining in the house on Saturday, June 9, 2,191; admitted during the week, 142; born, 2; discharged, 101; died, 11; remaining on Saturday, June, 9, 2,223; in hospital, 267.

The Clerk read a letter from the Commissioners, dated June 9th, stating that since their letter of the 6th inst., relative to the Roman Catholic chaplaincy of the workhouse of the South Dublin Union was written, some further correspondence had taken place with Archbishop Cullen on the subject, copies of which they enclosed for the guardians' information.

The following document was read:—

Poor Law Commissioners, Ireland,
Dublin, 13th June, 1860.

Sirs—The commissioners for administering the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland, have had their attention drawn to the following passage contained in the report of the superintendent of Mountjoy Female Prison, dated January 20th, 1860, and printed in the sixth annual report of the directors of convict prisons in Ireland:—

"But the most difficult class to deal with are the young girls, who have either been reared, or spent a long period in workhouses; they seem to be amenable to no persuasion, advice, or punishment. When they are corrected, even in the mildest manner, for any breach of regulations, they seem to lose all control of reason; they break the windows of their cells, tear up their bedding, and in many cases (when they have been secured before being able to do any other mischief) they have torn their clothing with their teeth. Their language while in this state of excitement is absolutely shocking. They are not at all deficient in intelligence or capacity for better things; they learn quite as quickly, perhaps even quickly, than the average of prisoners; and when in school, are generally very active. They seem to me, indeed, to be animated rather by a most perverse tendency to mischief, and a spirit of reckless insubordination, than by a love of actual vice. From one point alone I have seen such characters, but I am happy to say that those whom I had looked upon as almost hopeless, have become quiet, orderly prisoners, and have acquired a good deal of self-control; and I have hopes, that out of the remainder, many may yet be reclaimed."

The Commissioners having instructed their inspector, Mr. Robinson (in whose district the Mountjoy Prison is situate), to ascertain the names and personal history of the seven young women referred to in this passage, so far as they could be ascertained, from the officers and books of record of the union referred to, have now received a report from him, from which it appears that the young women referred to were inmates of the workhouse of South Dublin Union, but were constantly in the habit of leaving the establishment for short periods. They appear to have conducted themselves in a most riotous manner during the latter part of their residence in the workhouse, and were finally sentenced to the imprisonment they are now undergoing for setting fire to the union property on too several occasions.

The following particulars regarding the young woman in question have been ascertained and reported to the Commissioners by Mr. Robinson, in pursuance of the instructions above mentioned:—

1.—Mary Kelly; age on first admission to the workhouse, 16 years; was first admitted on the 30th June, 1855, and between that date and the 30th December, 1858, the date of her last admission (a period of three years and a half), she left the workhouse and was readmitted thirteen several times. The aggregate duration of her residence in the workhouse has been less than one year and a quarter. During that period she was five times committed to prison, before her present commitment, the last occasion being for the same offence as that for which she is now committed, namely, setting fire to her bed, and the first commitment having taken place in less than three weeks after her first admission.

2.—Jane O'Neill; age on first admission to the workhouse, 15 years; was first admitted on the 27th October, 1856; and between that date and the date of her committal (a period of less than three-quarters of a year) she left the workhouse, and was re-admitted ten times; she was committed to prison once before for cutting lines in the laundry-yard, and breaking forms. The aggregate duration of her residence in the workhouse has been less than seven months.

3.—Mary Lynam; age on first admission to the workhouse, 17 years; was first admitted on the 30th October, 1856, less than three-quarters of a year before her committal, and during that period she left the workhouse and was re-admitted three times. The aggregate duration of her residence in the workhouse having been [illegible] more than six months.

4.—Ellen Collins; age on first admission, 3 years; was admitted with her parents in January, 1856, and left the workhouse again in about eight months; was not again admitted until March, 1858, being then more than 14 years of age, and on this occasion only remained three weeks in the house; on her next admission, in February, 1859, she was over 15 years of age. From the date of her first admission to the time of her conviction she had left the workhouse and been re-admitted 13 times; the aggregate duration of her residence in the workhouse, during a period of eleven years, having been 2 years and 5 months, during which period she was once imprisoned for 24 hours for breaking glass.

5.—Jane Kane; age on first admission, in January, 1858, 14 years; from that time to the date of her committal had left the workhouse and been re-admitted 22 times, and has been three times sent to prison. The aggregate duration of her residence in the workhouse during a period of seven years, having been three years and a-half. It is stated that this girl's mother kept a brothel, and that the girl was in the habit of going to her mother's house when she was out of the workhouse.

6.—Mary Anne Meehan; was first admitted at the age of 13, in January, 1854, and remained in the workhouse three years. At the proper age she was transferred to a class of young women, placed under the charge of Mrs. Kennedy, the superintendent of children, where she remained until she went in service, which appears to have been in December, 1856, and during this period she is stated to have been well conducted. About a year after going to service (3rd January, 1857), she returned to the workhouse, and was re-admitted; and, from that time to the time of her committal—a period of only six months—she left the workhouse and was re-admitted seven times, and was twice sent to prison.

7.—Mary Wafer; was first admitted in November, 1847, at the age of 11 years, and remained in the workhouse, and conducted herself well for nearly six years. In July, 1853, she went to service, and is stated to have conducted herself very well; but, having sprained her ankle, she was re-admitted, in December, 1854; and, from that time to the time of her committal, she left the workhouse and was re-admitted 12 times, and was sent to prison 6 times.

It thus appears that three of these girls belonged to the adult class when admitted; that all of them have been in the habit of leaving the workhouse very frequently, and returning at short intervals; that in one case, that of Jane Kane, it is probable her associates during the periods she was out of the workhouse were of a vicious character, and that the two remaining entered the workhouse school at the ages of 13 and 11 respectively; and with regard to those two, it appears that their conduct in the workhouse was unexceptional until after they had left the workouse and been for some time in service.

The Commissioners are enabled by this report to state that so far as the particular cases go, which have been adduced in support of the general reflections upon workhouse schools of the workhouse of South Dublin Union appear to have been in no way responsible for the character of the young women in question.

The liberal spirit in which the guardians administer relief, excluding not even the worst classes, is sufficient in itself to account for the occasional presence in the workhouse of extremely vicious characters; and although too great liberality in the practice of admission has been found by experience to be injurious to discipline, it is one which is clearly on the side of humanity and benevolence, and the Commissioners trust that the guardians may not be driven by considerations of necessity, requiring the preservation of order, and security to life and property in the workhouse, to exclude from the ordinary privilege of relief, persons whom they know to be of violent and insubordinate character.

The Commissioners had occasion in the course of last year to make some inquiries relating to the school classes, and from a report which they received from their inspector, Mr. Otway, on that occasion, relating to South Dublin Union, it appears that in the four years ended 31st December, 1858 there had been 2,013 girls belonging to the school classes in the workhouse; that of this number 1,515 had been discharged. Of this latter number 47 had returned to the workhouse, and were inmates at the time of Mr. Otway's inquiry in the month of March, 1859. And in the cases of these 47 girls it appeared that 41 of them had been taken out by their parents and returned with them, so that their return to the workhouse was independent of any act of theirs; the remaining six had either gone to service or been apprenticed, and had returned for various reasons, generally (as stated by themselves) because they were not strong enough for the work required of them.

This number, however, even admitting that the return to the workhouse was, in every case, the result of the girls' own fault, appears to be very small when compared with the number of discharges.

The Commissioners have thought it right to lay before the guardians the result of the present inquiry in a public shape, as it may tend to diminish the injurious effects of unfounded and calumnious statements which have been in circulation on the subject.

By order of the Commissioners,
(Signed) B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

On the motion of Mr. Byrne the letter was inserted upon the minutes, and a long discussion followed upon it.

Mr. Carew O'Dwyer moved, and Mr. Lawless seconded, the following resolution:—"That the Commissioners of poor laws having removed the Rev. Mr. Fox from the office of Roman Catholic chaplain to this house, the board feel it their duty to express their sense of the correctness with which that gentleman discharged his clerical duties towards those over whom he had been placed, and their regret at the severance of the official relations which existed between the Rev. Mr. Fox and the board."

The Chairman expressed his hearty concurrence in the resolution, and hoped that both the Protestant and Catholic guardians would pass it unanimously.

Mr. Bonsell, Mr. Austin, and other Protestant guardians declined to vote for the resolution, but they did not oppose it. It was accordingly carried.—Adjourned.

THE CORPORATION.

An adjourned special meeting of this body was held yesterday—

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair.

The following members were present:—Aldermen John Reynolds, Lambert, Campbell, Moylan, Atkinson. Councillors Codd, Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward), Plunkett, French, Tracey, Burke, Whelan, Gray, Kelly (Richard), Gavacan, Martin (Trinity Ward), Casson, Acheson, M'Swiney, Sweetman, Ryan, Redmond, Scally, Jones, Draper, Tagart, Cordner, Verekr, Keloh, Kelly (Hugh), Chambers, Meehan, O'Neill, Lalor, Jameson, M'Vey, Durdin.

Although one o'clock was the hour appointed for the meeting, a house did not assemble until a quarter to two o'clock.

Dr. Gray proposed that the report of the special committee for the water supply should be read. It was not their intention to have any action taken upon it.

Mr. Farquhar accordingly read the report as follows:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSES OF DUBLIN.

Report of the Special Water Works Committee under their appointment by the Council, dated 28th May, 1860.

Your committee have to report that they have held three meetings since the Council adopted the resolution of the 28th May, directing them to sit again with a view to making the requisite preparations for introducing a bill next session for the better supply of the city with water. Your committee, anxious at the earliest moment officially to intimate to the ratepayers and the public generally the desire of the Corporation to receive suggestions and communications from any parties who may feel that they could bring before them any useful plans or suggestions relating to any branch of the subject, passed a series of resolutions inviting such suggestions, and declaring that the committee would sit weekly to receive and consider same. In pursuance of these resolutions your committee directed the following announcement to be made, which was accordingly repeatedly advertised in the several Dublin papers:—

THE WATER SUPPLY TO THE CITY.

The Special Water Committee, in compliance with the instructions given to them by the Municipal Council, by the resolution of the 28th day of May last, viz.:—"That the Special Water Works Committee of twenty-six, viz.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Alderman Redmond Carroll), Alderman Kinahan, J.P.; Hon. Dr. Talbot, J.P.; D'Arcy, D.L., J.P.; Curran, Campbell, J.P.; Councillors Chambers, Keloh, Watson, J.P.; Casson, J.P.; Wharton, O'Brien (Robert), Meehan, Dunne, J.P.; Plunkett, Jameson, Scally, O'Brien (Sir T., Bart.), J.P.; Kelly (Richard), J.P.; Gray, J.P.; Joseph, Alderman Hudson, Councillors Durdin, Codd, J.P.; Redmond, Martin (Trinity Ward), do continue their sitting, with a view to the promotion of a bill in the next session of Parliament for the supply of this city and the suburban districts with water, and that the committee do carefully consider all communications that may be made to them on the subject, and report on same to the Council, hereby respectfully invite all persons having any plans or suggestions for the better supply of water to the city of Dublin and its vicinity, to communicate their views to the committee, in order that before reporting to the Council they may have full opportunity of carefully considering every project which may be suggested, and that each may be fully placed before the Council for their consideration. The committee will meet weekly until further notice, to receive and consider all plans, suggestions, and communications which may be forwarded to them." Your committee have also issued this further notice:—

SPECIAL NOTICE—WATER WORKS COMMITTEE.

The committee have fixed Monday, the 9th day of July next, as the last day for the receipt of plans, suggestions, and communications, under the above notice, and earnestly request all parties having plans to submit, or suggestions and communications to offer, will send them in as early as possible before the date fixed. Your committee have to report that though no communications have reached them, they purpose to continue these advertisements frequently during the present month, and they hope that the result of thus carrying into effect the instructions given by your resolution will lead to placing of the views of the different classes of the public so fully before your committee, that they will be able to place them all in detail before the Council prior to the time at which it will be necessary to determine finally on the project and the bill to be presented to Parliament next session. Your committee have also to report that they have in preparation a tabular chart of the several plans already before the Corporation, and its committee, and hope to be able in the next report to place this chart, which is already in a forward condition, under the notice of the house, which we certify and submit as our report, this 13th day of June, 1860.

(Signed) John Gray, Chairman.

Mr. Whelan inquired whether the project of taking water from the canals had been abandoned?

Dr. Gray said the only information the committee had to communicate upon the subject was contained in the report.

Mr. Whelan observed he was sure that a Royal Commission would never sanction supplying the city with water from the canals.

His Lordship said he had received a letter from the representatives of the city on the subject, and requested Mr. Farquhar to read it; Mr. Farquhar then read the letter as follows:—

My Lord Mayor,—As representatives of the city, and feeling naturally a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of Dublin, we trust that we shall not be considered to exceed our duty in submitting to you the propriety of requesting the Lord Lieutenant to issue a commission empowered to inquire into the existing supply of water to the city, and, in the event of the commissioners deciding on the necessity of a new and improved supply, from what sources it can be best obtained. Considering it desirable in an undertaking of this magnitude and importance to obtain the cordial concurrence of all classes of our fellow-citizens who will be compelled to contribute to the cost of the works, we believe the present a favourable opportunity for effecting this result, and by the adoption of the course we have suggested we shall be enabled to avail ourselves of the talent and experience at the disposal of the Government, and of that accurate information on disputed points which a Royal Commission can best command. We beg leave, therefore, to submit this suggestion to your lordship, and to recommend it to the favourable consideration of the Council.—We have the honour to be, my Lord Mayor, your obedient servants,

"Edward Gibbon,
"John Vance.

"Carlton Club, London, 13th June, 1860."

Mr. Codd said he was sure all parties in the Corporation would agree with him that any suggestion coming from the representatives of the city was entitled to great consideration. No matter what politics the representatives of the city happened to be, they were bound in duty to exercise great vigilance in respect to everything connected with the city. There was no subject of greater importance to the citizens of Dublin than providing for them a proper supply of water, and he considered it very creditable to Messrs. Grogan and Vance to offer this suggestion, now that the excitement connected with the matter had passed away. Independently, however, of the position of these gentlemen as their representatives, he would say that any communication coming from them was deserving of great respect. The course pursued by Mr. Grogan in the House of Commons, in reference to the water question, was very creditable to him. He would therefore move that the letter be referred to the special committee, to consider and report upon the subject without delay.

Dr. Gray seconded the motion. He said he was anxious to express his sense of the manner in which Mr. Grogan acted in reference to this transaction. He considered that he had performed his duty to the citizens of Dublin, and that the Corporation were bound to give every attention to the suggestion of that gentleman and Mr. Vance.

Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) expressed his gratification at the suggestion of the city members. If adopted, he had no doubt that it would lead to an amicable solution of the question. He apprehended that the committee would not receive a single proposal from any party, so that their labours were likely to be very light. He trusted that Messrs. Grogan and Vance's letter would receive a favourable consideration.

A letter was next read from Sir Richard Griffith, denying a statement made by Alderman Reynolds respecting his reduction of the city valuation from £600,000 to £500,000.

Alderman Reynolds stated that Sir Richard Griffith had reduced the valuation of the city to the above extent, and thereby diminished the income of the Corporation by £10,000 a year. He read a report of Mr. Neville, and other documents, to prove his statement. He also said that there were 614 houses in the 16 wards, which, according to Sir Richard Griffith's valuation, were set down at £3,333, though they were valued at £7,578. Among these houses two were since valued at £5 which were let at £30; some were valued at £4 which were let at £14; and some were valued at £3 which were let at £12. He, however, had made the statement originally merely by way of apology for the Corporation not keeping the streets in as good condition as they ought to be. The fact was, the duties imposed upon them were too onerous for their means.

Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) said that Alderman Reynolds had no right to make insinuations against Sir Richard Griffith, who was known to be a man of the strictest probity and honour. The truth was, however, that Sir Rd. Griffith, instead of diminishing the valuation of the city, had increased it by £19,000 a year. Then, with regard to Alderman Reynolds' argument about the rate at which houses were let, there was no weight in it; for everyone knew that there were many houses farmed out, as it were, by parties who got so much for each room. But the amount thus collected was no criterion of their actual value, or of what would be got for them by the year from a solvent tenant.

Mr. Codd said he did not intend to make imputations against any one; but it was a notorious fact that the valuation of the city had been reduced £100,000 a year, and that such reduction involved a loss of £10,000 a year to the Corporation.

Mr. Farquhar then read Mr. Martin's (Trinity Ward) notice of motion as follows:—"That previous to the suggestion of any nomination whatever for the mayoralty of 1861, the Town Council will lodge from its first meeting in July, a list of the names of those members who shall be filled in future from the several sections of the Council."

Mr. Martin said he would withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Durdin's notice of motion was next read:—"That steps be taken to cleanse the reservoirs from which the supply of water for the use of the city is obtained, and that same may be executed forthwith, in order to guard against any injurious results that otherwise might arise during the summer months."

Mr. Durdin said that since he had given the above notice, the work to which he alluded in it had been proceeded with, so that it was unnecessary to make any motion about it.

Alderman Reynolds' notice of motion was then read as follows:—"That any member of this Council who may be proposed as a candidate for the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year shall, before his nomination, declare publicly in this Council that in the event of his being elected, he will not disturb or reverse the decision made by the present Lord Mayor, regarding the admission of the grandsons of freemen to the parliamentary franchise, but will, during his year of office, reject such claimants, unless a court of law shall reverse the judgment of the said Right Hon. Redmond Carroll, Lord Mayor of Dublin." Alderman Reynolds said he would postpone this resolution until the question of electing a Town Clerk should be decided.

Alderman Reynolds' notice of motion respecting the appointment of Town Clerk was next read as follows:—Alderman John Reynolds, J.P.—"That the office of Town Clerk being now vacant, a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.:—The Lord Mayor, Alderman Kinahan, Councillor Codd, Councillor Gray, Councillor Richard Kelly, Councillor Chambers, and Alderman John Reynolds, be now appointed to inquire and report whether it would be advisable to appoint two competent persons to discharge the duties of Town Clerks and Secretaries to Committees Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at salaries not exceeding £300 per annum each, the present Secretaries to Committees 1 and 2 to be superseded at such pension or annuities as they may be legally entitled to, and the Committee to report generally on the duties of Town Clerk, and the best mode of regulating the office, taking care that any arrangement to be recommended shall not involve a larger expenditure than the present."

Alderman Reynolds said that with reference to the resolution which he intended to move he wished to state from his experience in that Council, as one extending to fifteen years, he was convinced that the office of Town Clerk was the most important connected with it. He believed, in fact, that it was a more important office than that of Mayor, because there was a permanency about it which did not belong to the latter. This office, too, was very important in a political point of view. They were all aware that the Town Clerk was *ex-officio* charged with the preparation of the list of parliamentary voters, as well as the list of municipal burgesses. He did not wish to say anything of a political or sectarian character in reference to the present question, but he could not avoid saying that he was interested, from this view of the matter, to give the notice which had been read. He had also to say that although he believed the Roman maxim, *nil de morte nisi bonum* was, generally speaking, a good one, yet he was by no means satisfied with the manner in which he saw things conducted in the Town Clerk's office occasionally. When he gave notice of his motion, he thought that as they had acted upon the principle of electing a Catholic after a Protestant Mayor, they might as well adopt that principle in reference to the Town Clerk also. If one was a Protestant, then the other might be a Catholic. In the old Corporation there were two Town Clerks, so that there was a precedent for his proposal; and, although the present act contemplated but one Town Clerk, still the clause referring to that officer was so worded that two could be appointed if they pleased. According to his calculation the office of Town Clerk was worth £700 a year, though his salary was only £500, and he had to pay £100 to his assistant. If, therefore, his proposal of electing two persons to discharge the duties, each having a salary of £300 a year, were adopted, there would be some small saving. He did not, however, intend to press this resolution for reasons which he would now state. A meeting of gentlemen belonging to the Liberal party was held yesterday at Spedlerin's Hotel, at which the present question was discussed. It was there proposed that there should be only one Town Clerk, at a salary of £400, with an assistant at £250; that one of these officers should be a Roman Catholic, and that the appointment of all persons under him should lie with the Corporation. At first he was disinclined to relinquish his original intention, but finding that the majority of his political friends were in favour of the proposition he had just stated, he finally assented. If, however, the gentleman whose name they would hear by-and-bye was elected Town Clerk, he would insist that his assistant should be a Roman Catholic. Under these circumstances he begged leave to substitute the following resolution for the one which he had intended to propose:—viz.:—"That it is necessary to elect a Town Clerk at a salary of £400 per annum, and an assistant to the Town Clerk at a salary of £250 per annum. That the Town Clerk shall continue to act at this salary as secretary to No. 3 Committee, and that his assistant shall act at this salary as secretary to the Board of Superintendence, and that these salaries shall be in lieu of all fees and allowances; that all fees and allowances on presentments connected with these offices shall in future be brought into the borough fund; that the charges for secretary shall be paid by the Corporation or its committees, and that all persons employed in the Town Clerk's office shall be appointed by the Town Council, and be removable by them, and not by the Town Clerk or his assistant. Alderman Reynolds then alluded to Mr. Farquhar, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the office of Town Clerk, and said he knew no man so well acquainted with the duties of the office as that gentleman, and he was quite convinced there was no man who could fill it better.

Dr. Gray seconded the resolution, and said he felt great pleasure in doing so. He was sure the house would be unanimous upon it. They were all aware of the efficient and courteous manner in which Mr. Farquhar had discharged his duties, and as for his (Dr. Gray's) part he had the most implicit confidence, not only in his ability and discretion, but also in his entire impartiality.

Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) said he felt he would be unworthy of a seat in the Council if he did not dissent in the strongest manner from the proposition just made. The Town Clerk of the City of Dublin, or of any other large city, ought to be an independent officer, and should not be liable to the control which was sought to be imposed by the resolution of Alderman Reynolds. He protested against the Council submitting to a proposition dictated by a political party, as Alderman Reynolds had avowed. He considered that Mr. Farquhar was a man of such ability and attainments that he could command many situations better than that of Town Clerk, and if he accepted that office with the trammels which the resolution would put upon him, he would act unworthily. He trusted that the house would not pass the resolution.

Mr. Codd said the course pointed out in Alderman Reynolds' resolution was agreed to by the Liberals, for the purpose of reconciling differences and preventing disunion.

Alderman Lambert said he heard of the arrangement alluded to by Alderman Reynolds with great pleasure, and he was delighted that it tended to secure permanently the services of so worthy and excellent an officer as Mr. Farquhar. He should also say that he entirely differed from Mr. Martin. He was quite satisfied that Mr. Farquhar could discharge the duties imposed upon him to the satisfaction of all parties, and he only regretted that the salary stated was not equal to the duty. He thought Mr. Farquhar should have the same salary as Mr. Ford had.

Mr. Codd said that Mr. Ford's salary was only £400 a year, for he had to pay £100 a year to an assistant out of the £500 which the Corporation gave him.

Alderman Lambert said he thought the duties performed by the Town Clerk were of such a nature that the salary should be better than that proposed. He regretted that Mr.